THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.--No. 25. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

THIRD EDITION

VERY LATEST NEWS.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cable.

THE PEACE.

Treaty of Amity Signed by All of the Great Powers.

CONFIRMATION OF PREVIOUS ADVICES

Important from London.

DEBATE ON NEUTRALITY.

England Awaiting the Action of Congress.

THE LAWS TO BE REVISED.

The Previous Despatches.

HOW ENGLAND QUELLED A REBELLION.

The Dividends on Mexican Bonds.

NO CHANGE IN DISCOUNT RATE.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

AN ARMISTICE FOR FOUR WEEKS AGREED UPON—LASTING PEACE TO BE THE RESULT.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The *Herald* has the following special despatch over the cable:—

QUEEN'S HOTEL, London, July 28.—An armistice of four weeks from yesterday has been signed by Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, and the other German powers. The propositions embrace a lasting peace over the whole continent of Europe.

ADDITIONAL ACCOUNTS.

The following is the amplified text of a despatch just received through the cable by a distinguished public officer of this city:—

LONDON, July 28.—A treaty was signed at Vienna yesterday by the sovereigns of Prussia, Austria, Bavaria, and Hesse Darmstadt, and the representatives of France, Italy, Spain, Russia, Portugal, Great Britain, Turkey, and the German States. It is a compact securing a lasting peace throughout Europe. Prussia is to have sole dominion in the German States, excepting Hungary, Bavaria, and the Danubian Principalities. King Wilhelm is to be made Emperor of Germany. Italy is to have Venetia and three fortresses of the Quadrilateral. Austria submitted to every demand gracefully, the recent terrible defeat at Olmutz having decided the Emperor's course.

The British Parliament.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS LAST WEEK — THE AMERICAN CLAIMS—ENGLAND AWAITING THE ACTION OF THE UNITED STATES UPON NEUTRALITY—THE BRITISH CODE TO BE REVISED, ETC.

The New York *Tribune* has a special dated Friday night, which says:—

In the House of Commons on Monday night, Lord Stanley said that the Cabinet was anxious to remove any irritation arising out of the cases connected with the war between the North and South. If the claims were presented by the American Cabinet, the English Government intended to issue a Royal Commission to inquire into the neutrality laws, and, if possible, revise them.

DIVIDENDS ON THE MEXICAN BONDS.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The *Tribune's* special over the cable, dated London, July 24, says Baring Brothers announce that large remittances are on the way to pay the dividends on the Mexican bonds.

NO ALTERATION IN THE ENGLISH BANK RATE OF DISCOUNT.

No alteration in the bank rate of discount was expected for the week.

THE REFORM RIOTS IN LONDON—ROYAL HORSE GUARDS CHARGE UPON THE PEOPLE.

The Reform demonstration in Hyde Park, on the 23d, was prevented by a force of 1500 of the Metropolitan Police, who protected the Park. The gates were closed, but the mob broke the iron railing and forced an entrance. Several persons were injured. The Horse Guards charged upon the people, but did not use their swords.

COMPLETE SUCCESS OF THE CABLE

Four Thousand Words Transmitted in One Day—Explanation of Last Night's Commercial Despatches—Latest Dates Received on Monday at Noon—The Tariff of Charges.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The first business message to the Associated Press was received over the cable from London at 1·50 A. M., to-day, Tuesday, (it was published in the Philadelphia morning papers.)

The price of cotton 14¼d in the Liverpool market of the 28th, is doubtless that of middling uplands, rather than middling Orleans. The grade quoted is not stated in the despatch but as middling uplands have been almost uniformly given when the price of one description alone was reported at is probably the description referred to.

We are informed by General Lefferts, engineer of the Atlantic Cable Company, that the company has not yet fully decided upon the subject of telegraphic charges for business between London and New York, and will not until it shall have been definitely ascertained at what rates of speed it is possible to signalize through the cable—a point which, General Lefferts informs us, may not be decided for several days.

Meantime various messages are being transmitted over the cable from Europe, probably subject to future decision in regard to tariff, etc. The latest London dates to private parties in this city are to Monday forenoon. Four thousand words were transmitted through the cable in twelve hours, on the 28th instant.

The rates of tariff decided upon last year were as follows:—Twenty guineas for each message of twenty words or less, not exceeding one hundred letters, and twenty shillings sterling for each additional word, from London to New York, counting the date, address, and signature as part of the message. It is very probable, we understand, that the same rates will be fixed on for the present year.

Extracts from the Journal of the "Great Eastern."

ASPY BAY, July 30.—Mr. Dean, the Secretary, having refused copies of the journal to the members of the press, I have gleaned the following from passengers on board:—

July 27, 4·20 P. M.—The *Terrible* is firing a salute. Cheers from ship and shore. The cable is on shore.

4·35.—End of cable put through the telegraph house and window. Tremendous cheers by the British tars who carried it on shore.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

HEART'S CONTENT, July 28, via ASPY BAY, July 30.—The following are extracts from the Journal of the *Great Eastern*:—

All went well until 12·29 on the 18th (Greenwich time), when the first real shock was given to the success that has hitherto attended us, and this time we had real cause to be alarmed. A foul flake took place in the aftertank. The engine was immediately turned astern, and the paying of the cable stopped. We were all soon on the decks, and learned that the running and paying out of the coil had caught three turns of the flake immediately under it, carried them into the eye of the coil, fouling the toy-out and hauling up one-half turns from the outside, and five turns of the eye of the under flakes.

This was stopped, fortunately, before entering the paying-out machines; stoppers of hemp with chains were also put on near the wheel astern, and Mr. Canning gave orders to stand by to let go the buoy. This was not very cheering to hear: but, though the calm and collected man gave us confidence that his skill and experience would extricate the cable from the danger in which it was placed, no fishing line was ever entangled more than the rope when thrust up in apparently hopeless danger from the eye of the cable to the deck. There was at least 5000 feet of rope lying in this state, and in the midst of the rain and increasing wind the cable crew set to work to disentangle it.

The *Dolphin* was there, too, patiently following the lights as they showed themselves, the crew now passing them forward and now aft, until at last the character of the tangle was seen, and soon it became apparent that ere long the cable would be saved and uninjured down to the tank. Captain Anderson was at the taffrail, anxiously watching the strain on the rope (we could scarcely make it out, the night was so dark), endeavoring to keep it up and down, going on raising with paddle and screw.

When one reflects for a moment upon the rise of the ship and the enormous mass she presented to the wind, the difficulty of keeping her stern, under the circumstances, over the cable can be apprehended. The port paddle-wheel was disconnected, but afterwards there was a shift of wind, and the vessel came to the wrong way. Welcome voices were now heard passing the word aft from the tank that the heights were cleared, and to pay out.

Then the huge stoppers were quietly opened, and at 2·05 A. M., to the joy of all, we were once more discharging the cable. They veered it away in the tank to clear the screw, and the paddle-engines were slowed so as to reduce the speed of the ship to four and a half knots. During all this critical time there was entire absence of noise and confusion.

Everything was silently done, and the cable men and crew worked with hearty good-will. Mr. Canning has had experienced foul flakes before, and showed that he knew what to do in the emergency; but what of the electrical condition of the cable during this period? Simply that through its entire length it is perfect.

A Message from Mr. Field—American Claims on the British Government.

VALENTIA, 2·53 P. M.—Stuart to Field:—Congratulate you and your fellow-citizens on your complete success. Are you in satisfactory electrical communication with New York and other cities? How soon are you likely to be so?

VALENTIA, 27th July.—Stuart and Glass to Field:—We intend opening the line to the public to-morrow morning, and so place beyond question all parties on equal footing.

FRIDAY NIGHT.—In the House of Commons on Monday night Lord Stanley said the Cabinet were anxious to remove any irritation arising out of any cases connected with the war between the North and the South.

If the claims were presented by the American Cabinet, the English Government intended to issue a royal commission to inquire into the neutrality laws, and, if possible, to revise them.

Completion of the Work—The Shore End Laid and the Instruments Attached on the 27th Instant—The Line Between the two Continents now Perfected.

HEART'S CONTENT, July 27.—The route of the shore end from the Medway to the land attachment is now marked out, and men are engaged in digging an earth canal leading from the wharf to the telegraph house.

All the unemployed men in the village have been pressed into the service, and are now working with a will.

The officials who are to have charge of the Atlantic Telegraph have taken possession of the branch office of the telegraph office, and are now adjusting their instruments preparatory to sending messages from Newfoundland to Europe.

Cyrus W. Field has received the congratulations of the whole village, and is still undergoing a very vigorous handshaking.

The *Medway* came to anchor opposite the telegraph office about ten minutes before 2 P. M., when a hawser was attached, and four small boats, manned by powerful crews, commenced hauling the heavy shore end to its point of attachment with the land. During this operation, Captain Anderson, of the *Great Eastern*; William Canning, and several other gentlemen, left the *Medway* for the purpose of viewing the interesting ceremony.

The shore end was safely landed amid a scene of the greatest excitement, the people cheering lustily and the sailors fighting among themselves for the honor of dragging the massive wire on shore. The end was safely brought to the cable house.

After reaching the telegraph house the cable was coiled alongside of the building, and the end pulled round to the little aperture made for its reception, and where it was shortly after united with Varley's instrument, in the interior, preparatory to sending the first message to England.

The cheering on the completion of this operation was, if possible, louder and more enthusiastic than any preceding. During this time the electricians and directors were assembled in the office, congratulating each other, and receiving the applause of the excited crowds.

About five o'clock, religious exercises took place at Mr. Gardner's church, in thanksgiving for the successful completion of the great enterprise. Four Episcopal clergymen officiated. The solemn services were a fitting finale to the eventful day, which will be ever memorable in the annals of science. The Rev. Mr. Phelps delivered a short sermon, taking his text from the twenty-first chapter of St. John. The discourse was appropriate to the occasion.

During the evening Mr. Field received several short despatches from different parties, among others from Mr. R. Stuart and Mr. Glass, congratulating him on the success of the cable.

The steamship *Great Eastern* was the theatre of a lively scene, the sailors marching up and down the deck beating drums and kettles and enjoying themselves to their hearts' content. Rockets were sent up from the deck of the *Great Eastern*, which illuminated the heavens, and from the shore fireworks were displayed in abundance.

Mr. Field has despatched the steamer *Niger* to repair the cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, under the direction of Mr. Mackay. The steamer *Bloodhound* of St. Johns, has also been chartered by Mr. Field to assist in the work. The new cable will be laid across the gulf by the *Medway* as soon as the end of the Atlantic cable is grappled and attached to the shore cable, thus making two lines of electric communication between this place and Europe.

The *Great Eastern* will coal immediately, and by Saturday next will proceed with the other vessels, to pick up the cable of 1865.

It is not decided yet what time the line will be opened for business.

The following is the first official dispatch sent to an official personage in England, after the completion of the line:—

MR. GOOCH TO LORD STANLEY, FOREIGN OFFICE, WHITEHALL, LONDON.

HEART'S CONTENT, N. F., July 27.—Mr. Gooch has the pleasure to inform Lord Stanley that the Newfoundland shore end of the Atlantic cable was laid to-day, and the most perfect telegraphic communication established between England and America. God grant it may be a lasting service of great benefit to our country!

The message of her Majesty to the President of the United States has been received, and I hope arrangements will be completed by Monday, when it will be at once forwarded.

LATEST NEWS BY THE EUROPEAN STEAMERS.

The Armistice Negotiations at Napoleon's Suggestion.

The Paris *Moniteur* of July 20 says:—Prussia has engaged, at the suggestion of Napoleon, to abstain from all acts of hostility for five days on condition that Austria pursues a similar course, and within that time the Austrian Government must make known its acceptance or refusal of the basis agreed upon. If the reply from Vienna be in the affirmative and Italy gives consent, an armistice may be signed immediately.

AUSTRIA ACCEPTS.

The Paris *Moniteur*, of the 21st of July, says Austria has accepted the proposals of Prussia to abstain from hostilities, during which the Court of Vienna will have to notify its acceptance on the subject of preliminaries to peace.

AUSTRIA TO RETIRE FROM THE CONFEDERATION.

It is asserted from Paris that Austria has consented to retire from the German Confederation.

THE ENGLISH INTERPRETATION.

The London *Times*, speaking before the *Moniteur's* announcement, says if the report of the acceptance of the armistice be true it is a suspension of arms with a view of signing an armistice of six weeks, which period will allow ample time for the settlement of the details and the signature of peace. The suspension of arms implies a preconcerted agreement on the basis of pacific arrangements. Prussia would lose all by defeat at Floridsdorf, and with victory could gain little beyond what she has already done. Austria, on the other hand if defeated, would risk being swept from the face of Europe, while if victorious she could hardly hope to regain her position in Germany.

PRUSSIAN DEMANDS AND PREPARATIONS.

The London *Times* says that Prussia limits her demands very nearly to the exclusion of Austria from the new federal or imperial combination.

She is preparing for a German war.

PRUSSIA MAY TAKE HANOVER.

In the English Parliament Lord Stanley denied a statement to the effect that England would not allow Hanover to be handed over to Prussia. The statement was entirely unfounded.

THE COMMERCIAL EFFECT.

A despatch from Liverpool, dated July 21, says:—"The announcement that Austria had accepted the proposals for the suspension of hostilities had caused great buoyancy in all markets."

The prevailing opinion, especially among Germans, was that peace is almost certain to be concluded, and, consequently, there will be no resumption of hostilities. The Italian answer had not yet been received. There were no reports of further fighting.

A HUGE AUSTRIAN FORCE IN FRONT OF VIENNA.

A correspondence from Vienna states that the Austrian forces gathered together for the defense of Vienna are estimated at four hundred thousand men and six hundred field guns. It is said that one hundred thousand men are crowded within the intrenched camp of Floridsdorf.

From sixty thousand to eighty thousand fresh soldiers from Venetia have joined, and everything betokens the coming conflict as inevitable.

CONFIDENT IN BATTLE.

The London *Times'* correspondent says the confidence of Austria is not shaken. A battle on the Danube may reverse the battle on the Elbe. Success is a necessity for the Prussians. The consequence of a reverse is beyond calculation. The Prussians have marched five hundred miles into the enemy's country, and have left hostile fortresses in their rear.

PRUSSIAN INVASION OF HUNGARY.

A portion of the Prussian army has crossed the river Marsch, near Horitz, in Hungary.

Archduke Albrecht had issued a proclamation announcing his assumption of the command of the Austrian army at Vienna.

General Benedek, who has been relieved from his functions as commander-in-chief of the Northern army, remains commander of an army corps.

The Frankfort contingent has been disarmed and disbanded, and the military clubs closed.

Frankfort had paid a contribution of six millions of florins towards the maintenance of the Prussian troops.

The Prussians had occupied Wiesbaden and Hochst, and had commenced a regular siege of the fortress of Mentz. Boats on the Rhine were not allowed to pass the fortress.

The War in Italy.

A despatch from Liverpool of July 22 reports:—In the great naval fight off Lissa the Italian iron-clad *Re d'Italia* was sunk by collision at the commencement of the battle.

An iron-clad boat blew up with all on board, amid cries of "Long live the King and Italy!" from the crew.

Italian accounts state that the Austrian squadron retired after one man-of-war and two steamers had been sunk.

A Vienna despatch says:—The Italian fleet, driven back, was being pursued by the Austrians in the direction of Ancona.

As already announced, the Italian fleet opened an attack upon the island of Lissa, on the coast of Dalmatia, on the 18th of July.

The Italian official reports state that after seven hours' obstinate fighting the fleet silenced the port of St. George.

The iron-clad frigate *Re d'Italia*, which was sunk by the Austrians, was built by William H. Webb, in New York, in 1863. She was launched on the 18th day of April, in that year, and sailed for Europe eight or ten months later. The length of her keel was about 277 feet, and over all the measurement was 289 feet. The breadth of the ship was fifty-two feet. She was plated with four-and-a half inch iron.

Just previous to her departure for Italy, in December, 1863, she made a trial trip to Fortress Monroe, and was run on the Jersey shore. It became necessary to throw her guns overboard in order to get her off. Being among the first of the iron-clads built in this country, she was not, for obvious reasons, so good a vessel as those afterwards made.

A despatch from the headquarters of Garibaldi, dated Stord, July 19, says, in consequence of recent engagements, and the occupation of Combino and the Val de Ledro by the volunteers, the Austrians in Fort Angolia have been compelled to capitulate, conditionally, after an obstinate defense.

Prince Carignano and the Minister of War had congratulated Garibaldi on his success.

The Italian vanguard was at Piave on the 20th of July.

The army had been separated into two corps, one under General Cialdini, consisting of fifteen divisions, and the other commanded by General La Marmora, composed of six divisions.

Intelligence received from Rovigo reports that the Austrians had erected batteries on all the roads leading to Padua, and that Brevion, the commander of the fortress of Verona, had ordered the inhabitants to provide themselves with provisions for three months.

Prince Napoleon arrived at Venice on the 19th of July.

A decree had been officially promulgated organizing an administration for Venetia.

The Marquis Pepoli had been appointed Italian Commissioner at Padua, Signor Mardini at Vicenza, and Signor Alhevi at Rovigo.

In Berlin, the Prussian Minister of the Interior had had interviews with some of the leaders of the political parties in Prussia, in reference to the convocation of the German Parliament. Some prominent men of the National party, belonging to the different German States, had been invited by the Prussian Government to take part in the conference.

The official journal says, the Prussian Government has no intention of controlling, but desires to give the German nation the benefit of its advance, and to consult for that purpose, regardless of party politics, those men who place national unity above all other considerations.

CARE OF THE WOUNDED.

The Prussian correspondent of the *Times* writes:—"An overwhelming majority of Austrians is noticeable in the hospitals of the Prussians, consequent upon the latter remaining masters of the various battle-fields. In their praiseworthy endeavors to provide all necessaries for their hospitals, the Government are zealously assisted by the public. Large contributions of money, as well as of every imaginable article of food and clothing required, are continually flowing in to the numerous committees established in the capital as well as the provinces. From the variety and profusion of the gifts supplied by the benevolent, the central depot at Berlin is a perfect industrial exhibition for the noblest of objects. Imagine thousands of shirts heaped up by the side of hams, jellies, and bandages of all sizes and dimensions. Mountains of lint may be seen in strange, but, alas! but too appropriate, juxtaposition with casks of Cape wine and other restoratives, while stockings and ice, Bibles and combs, plates and tumblers, slippers and novels are some other of the multifarious ingredients of this incongruous hospital fair. The depot is superintended by the most aristocratic ladies of Berlin, who carefully sort the goods pouring in, and daily send off chests full of the various articles to the places where they are most wanted. Reckoning the cash and the different commodities together, the voluntary contributions are estimated at £4000 a day.

"An especial good office has been rendered the sick by the Crown Princess suggesting a new kind of pillow to lay wounded limbs upon. Very small bits of paper, torn so as to offer uneven sides, are put into a linen case, and this again into a covering of thin leather. This simple and inexpensive invention, which is said to be cooler than an ordinary pillow, has employed thousands of little hands in schools and families, enormous patience being required to tear up enough of the tiny shreds to make one cushion.'

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—A Victoria despatch says the bark *Onward*, of the Collins telegraph expedition, sailed yesterday for Petropaulowski.

Bids for $50,000 worth of seven per cent. school bonds of the city and county of San Francisco, have been awarded at 84, 82½, and 81½. They run fifteen years from April 1, 1866.

An auction sale of Circle sugar took place today. It sold at ½@¾ cents less per pound than at the previous sale.

The arrival of the *Silas Greenman*, the first ship that ever came here from Siam, has caused difficulties at the Custom House, the officials here claiming ten per cent. additional duties on the cargo, because there is no reciprocity between this country and Siam.

Mining stocks are weak. Ophir, $245; Gould & Curry, $705; Imperial, $91; Chollar Potosi, $178. Legal-tenders, 71.

Arrival of Hamill, the Champion Oarsman.

Hamill, the champion oarsman, arrived yesterday morning by the *City of New York*, and was welcomed back by many of his friends, whom he entertained at his hotel with anecdotes of the manners and appearance of the Northumbrians, among whom he had lately been sojourning. He regretted that his arrangements did not permit of his being in London on the evening of Thursday, July 19, to witness the presentation of the £1000 stakes won by Harry Kelley, his antagonist in the great sculling contest. He confesses to having been beaten in the first race from High Level Bridge to Leamington Point, on the Tyne, a distance of four and a half miles, and in the second race, from High Level Bridge to Paradise Quay and back, a distance of five miles, which latter race was run in thirty-eight minutes and twenty seconds. Hamill says he was treated with the greatest kindness by the people of Newcastle, with whom he became a favorite, and who, notwithstanding national prejudices, seemed to be rather desirous that he should win. He affirms that the races were conducted in the most honorable manner, not the slightest foul play being shown or disagreeable feeling manifested, and that the utmost harmony and good-will prevailed at the contests. His Newcastle friends, on his departure, presented him with a massive gold watch and chain, as a mark of the esteem in which he was held.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A BLACKSMITH DRAWING A PRIZE.—One of the prizes of five hundred thousand francs belonging to the Mexican bonds, lately drawn in Paris, was gained by a locksmith of the Marais, named Bonsons.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, July 31.

Mr. Sloanaker Appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District.

Mr. Albert B. Sloanaker has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Pennsylvania, vice Colonel John H. Taggart, removed. The President handed the commission to Hon. Samuel J. Randall, M. C. for the First District, this morning, at whose solicitation the appointment was made. Mr. Rankin, Mr. Flanigen, and others recommended Mr. Sloanaker for the position also.

The Customs Collector.

It is understood that the President has consulted Mr. Attorney-General Stanbery relative to the case of Colonel William B. Thomas, Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, and he has decided not to remove that official for the present.

Confiscations.

It is ascertained at the Treasury Department that the amount of seizures and confiscations for the year ending June 30 exceed, by over $150,000, the cost incurred in protecting the commerce and revenue from smuggling.

Farragut's and Porter's Commissions.

The commissions of Admiral Farragut and Vice-Admiral David D. Porter were, on Saturday, signed by the President and the Secretary of the Navy, and forwarded to each respectively, to the former at Long Branch, and the latter at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland.

Customs.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed Collectors of Customs, who have rented private property for the use of the Department, to report the total number of buildings and rooms occupied, the amount of rent paid, and their respective locations. It is the intention of the Department to dispense with all unnecessary apartments of this character, and as soon as the reports shall have been received there will be a large retrenchment of expenditures for the above-named purposes. The Government annually pays over $100,000 for the accommodation of custom and other officers.

Financial.

The expenditures of the Treasury on account of the War, Navy, and Interior Departments in the week ending yesterday, were as follows:—War Department, $848,996; Navy Department, $1,116,729; Interior Department, $236,850; total, $2,199,485. The amount of fractional currency received at the Treasury Department for the ending week was $254,000. Amount shipped, $177,500. Amount destroyed, $342,400, a large portion of this being received from Portland ruined by the late fire.

Codifying the Customs Laws.

Under a recent joint resolution, General Garfield and Senator Creswell have been appointed by their respective branches of Congress to codify the Customs Laws. A third person is to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Naval Prize Claims.

The prize list of the United States ship *Montgomery* for the capture of the prize *Pet* has been prepared, and is ready for payment at the office of the Treasury; but owing to the fact that the claims of the crews of fifty-five vessels for the Red river and Mobile captures are yet to be settled, this list will not come up for payment for five or six weeks yet.

The Equalization Bill.

An opinion prevails that the Bounty Equalization bill, which passed Congress on the last night of the session, will cost the Treasury several hundred millions of dollars. It is proper to say that this opinion is based upon the bill first introduced in the Senate by Mr. Wilson, which would have cost from $200,000,000 to $250,000,000. The bill finally adopted is a compromise between the above bill and the one introduced into the House by General Schenck. The former provided for the payment of $100 per year to the soldiers who had served three years, with a Government bounty of not more than $100, the bounty to be deducted from the amount thus to be paid them.

The latter provided for the deduction of local instead of Government bounty. The bill as passed is estimated to cost seventy-five to eighty millions, quite enough, but not so much as stated by Mr. Fessenden. The Paymaster-General says that it will take three years to examine the accounts of the soldiers to whom this extra bounty is due. The amount paid each year will, therefore, be about $25,000,000. The clause in the new Bounty bill awarding to two years' soldiers who have received a bounty of $50 a sum of $50 more, is inoperative, as there is no such class.

General Rousseau's Resignation.

General Rousseau states that whoever applied to Speaker Colfax to withdraw his resignation did so without any authority from him; that he would not allow it to be withdrawn. He is still here, and will return to Kentucky soon.

The Printing Bureau.

It was the understanding here yesterday that General Steedman had not accepted the position of Superintendent of Public Printing, as the law requires that the Superintendent must be practical printer and binder, and he being neither, is ineligible. An evening Administration paper states that Cornelius Wendell has been appointed. Wendell was Public Printer under Buchanan, and distributed the money used in passing the Lecompton bill.

The Health of Savannah.

SAVANNAH, July 30.—The total number of deaths to Sunday was 95. Two deaths and one new case are reported to-day. The total number of cases in the hospital is 87. The cholera is subsiding. Three sporadic cases of yellow fever have occurred in this city.

Boiler Explosion in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 31.—The steamer *Henry L. Gaw*, of Shriver's canal line of steamers to Philadelphia and New York, exploded her boiler this morning. One man was killed.

Arrival of Specie.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The steamer *Henry Chauncey*, from Aspinwall, brought $1,678,000 in gold.

HOW I MANAGED MY HOUSE ON £200 ($1000) A YEAR.

BY MRS. WARREN.

Published by Loring, of Boston.

[*Continued from Evening Telegraph of yesterday.*]

"And now, dear Milly, I come to that very prolific and almost universal source of discomfort,—

"SERVANTS.

"It is a fact, however incredible it may seem, that four women out of ten, perhaps a greater number, suffer their servants to become their mistresses—indeed are actually afraid of them. This arises more from the inefficiency of the mistress, which renders her weak and powerless, dependent upon the servant for everything, than from any other cause. My advice to you, Milly, is to learn everything you possibly can belonging to domestic work, even wash and iron, and never say to Bridget's successor, whenever she comes to you, 'I don't know; do it as you like.' You must feel that Bridget, with only the little knowledge she possesses, is a very tyrant over you, because she feels that you are dependent upon her for the most trifling service—that all your cooking is guess work—that in washing clothes you would not know the difference in the result if you were to throw your soiled collars into scalding or tepid water. The stroogest mind will ever be the ruler; it is the natural effect of a cause. Bridget would not know how to receive company, or how to play on the piano; and if she, by any change of circumstances, were suddenly called upon to do so, she would run away in affright, and throw herself upon the mercy of any one who could help her in her emergency; but had she such knowledge, she would hold her own, fear no one, and be respected.

"It is the ignorance of the mistress which raises the servant into a tyrant. This is one bad state of things; but those who are clever in every domestic detail, and have a limited income, so as to be obliged to make one shilling do the work of two, have their trials. They can find no servant who has experience beyond a smattering knowledge of work or cooking, one who is too old to be taught, or one who knows not the value of any article of consumption. From such domestics the mistress generally obtains the character of being mean, near, and fidgety, and never keeping her servants long, and thus she gets into bad repute, so that good servants never offer themselves, and she obtains only those who have difficulty in obtaining situations elsewhere—though she has this reward in her daily martyrdom, that at the end of the year she makes both ends meet. If she conceal these grave evils from her husband, she makes his home a happy one, and her house orderly; punctuality is her handmaid, and despatch and comfort results of her management; but there is no denying that, in her daily trials of temper, a more than Spartan courage is hers to enable her to meet her husband in the evening with the winning gracefulness which he loves so well. I am glad, dear Milly, that you now see your husband is one to be thought of, to be welcomed, and all work and complainings to be cast aside to make his home joyful. In the old, old days of courtship, when the loved one was expected, you looked forth many times as if to hasten him on his path, your work was cast aside, and all was unthought of but his presence. I am certain you never dreamed of amusing him with the shortcomings of your servants, except it was to relate some ludicrous incident, and so your conduct then won him. If you now withdraw the screen, and show him the skeleton (for in middle-class life, as in any other, there are skeletons in every woman's heart), you stand a chance to make him remember with a sigh that such were not the days of old.

"*Hiring Servants.*—If you yourself are educated for a wife, not alone for an entanglement in your husband's affairs, you will, in hiring, ask the servant who offers herself what she can do, and how she cooks any particular joint or dish of fish; say first, 'How do you cook a leg of mutton?' You will be sure to be told, 'I boils it.' You ask, 'But how long will a leg of eight pounds take?' The reply will be an hour and a half, or two hours and a half, or even an hour, and but rarely the right time. 'And how do you fry soles?' 'I fries 'em.' 'Well, but how?' 'I puts a little piece of fat in the pan, and then I wipes 'em dry and puts 'em in.' Now, if you yourself don't know how to do better, how can you tell whether the girl is right or wrong? Supposing you don't know—you take her into the house, and confusion, waste, and dirt are the consequence; but perhaps you are clever, and discover that the girl is teachable and clean—you take her in, instruct her, and make her render you service.

"Avoid hiring one who has lived as kitchen-maid in a superior household—she knows but little more than to waste and to make large fires, the latter being most essential to her importance, and has a soul above saving dripping, excepting for her own purposes. There is one thing I would mention. I have found low-classed London servants to have a perfect knowledge of the price of dripping; therefore, they will use for the same purpose three or four times over that in which fish has been fried. Clean dripping, fresh from the meat, they can get fivepence a pound for; hence, for themselves they have learned to save, and can do so for a mistress if they choose, but, unfortunately, they will not. If, when hiring, it is mentioned that to sell grease is not permitted, she will understand her position, and, if found doing so, the only remedy is to discharge her.

"Never attempt to hire a servant who professes to be able to do everything, and who tells you she 'doesn't like a mistress to come into the kitchen.' Be assured she knows nothing, and will endeavor to upset all your household arrangements and plans. She is one also who is prompt at giving notice.

"Have nothing to say to her who asks you if this or that is to be done; one who has never cleaned a knife or boot, 'had no call to do sich things, havin' always been brought up respectable.' Hire no girl who speaks ill of her former mistress, or who evinces a readiness to betray the affairs of the family."

It is all very well for Bertha to write thus; but where shall I find a servant at all? I mentally asked. In London a good general servant is not to be had for ten pounds a year; so Mrs. York, a lady who lives near, tells me, and she never exceeds eight pounds; but then, certainly, she is clever, and understands all the minutiæ of cooking and everything else. I wonder who Mrs. York could have been, and what was her occupation before her marriage, for she sings and plays, draws, and teaches her servants to cook and to wash, and she makes her own dresses and irons them; but then her husband has only a hundred and twenty pounds a year, out of which he has managed to insure his life for two hundred pounds. I think I must take a lesson from her book when Bridget goes, and for the moment I wondered if the latter and I should go on together to the end. So I reverted to Bertha's "rules."—

"*Respecting a servant's Character.*—Upon no pretext or pretense take one without a character for honesty and civility. Lay not too much stress on anything else; what may be cleanliness in one house may not be thought so in another. Do not take a written character; the appearance of the mistress and the house will go far to assist your judgment as to the servant. Distrust equally a very good or very bad character, and

do not take a servant who has lived years in a place; be assured she will be mentally making disagreeable comparisons between yours and the family she has left, and be so settled into their ways that she will not change to yours. Besides, depend upon it, she has been tolerated in many shortcomings, for which her plea of long service has been sufficient, or she would not have been discharged.

"Do not, Milly, think I am hard in writing all this; I only bring to your notice facts of my own and my aunt's experience. I can give you no certain rules by which you should be bound in hiring a servant, as there must be many exceptions, and with all possible care much disappointment on both sides will doubtless ensue, which the mistress at least must patiently bear.

"When a servant first commences her duties, the greatest forbearance must be exercised by the mistress, consistent with her spoken orders or directions. Avoid telling too much at once; one thing only at a time: but trust not that it will be performed to your satisfaction unless you see that it is so. I was once staying in apartments with a most amiable lady of fifteen hundred a year income; one day she said, 'I have asked Margaret to light the fire in my bedroom at seven this evening; I wonder if she has done it?' and she rose to leave the room. 'Oh!' said I, 'you may be sure she has.' 'I am not sure at all,' she laughingly replied; 'my experience has been this: the first is to do it yourself, and, failing this, to see that it be done. The latter is less trouble than to trust and reap disappointment.' Another friend, whom I know to be the best manager of a servant I have ever met with, mentions that, in her hiring, for one month she accompanies her maid every day through all her duties, and until the girl is perfect in the ways of her mistress and in the manner of doing the work. If this plan were generally adopted, with the few exceptions which must necessarily exist, there would be a greater degree of comfort where now there is utter discomfort; but, of course, this is premising that the mistress is herself properly educated in her duties; otherwise she cannot teach. The remedy for the universal outcry respecting bad servants is in the hands of the mistresses; *they must first be themselves taught, then teach their domestics.*

"There is always a certain number of good servants to be found, but they rarely fall to the lot of middle-class people, and when discovered are cherished beyond price, so that where limited incomes cannot be stretched they are to the majority unattainable.

"Be careful to say but little in giving your orders to domestics; that little must be said in all kindness, but with firmness.

"Encourage in them no tattling about others' affairs, but in every other respect act as a parent to them, feeling for their pain, alleviating it as much as possible, listening to the details of their families, and—in young girls especially—to every particular respecting their lovers; guide them, appeal to the feelings, constantly and practically place before them the purport of the Divine maxim, 'Do as you would be done by.' If they waste, say, 'Would you have done this if you had to purchase these things?' If they tell untruths, endeavor to reason with them, to show the utter impolicy, the uselessness of their fraud—that confidence cannot be given where such a tendency exists; and though there is no chance that even this care and interest will make them one whit better, still *your duty* must be performed, whatever they leave undone.

"In giving orders care must be taken that they are practicable; otherwise a girl will be mentally defiant, and soon show it openly. To overwork a girl is cruel, whether it arises from thoughtlessness or design. Housekeeping really becomes a science when every nerve and thought are exerted in adapting the means to the end. There are many ways in which a mistress may quietly assist her domestic, without the latter really observing it. It is a bad plan to commence with calling a girl's attention to the fact that you are helping her; she will then neglect her work and depend upon you, at a time, perhaps, when it may be inconvenient. Every day should have its portion of work performed, so that at the end of the week the whole house will have been cleaned through. I know you have the habit of rising early, without which I should be hopeless of giving you help. It is altogether a bad plan to call a servant; she will then depend upon you, and you will become her slave. The habit of early rising will grow, and she will soon fall into it.

"As you dress your children yourself, and do not trouble Bridget in this matter, I have nothing to say about it, excepting that if you did not you would be compelled to keep another girl, as Bridget's plan is mine also, of cleaning the knives, two sitting-rooms, and passages before eight o'clock. 'Tis true your little feather brush and silken duster are requisite in both rooms; but this work, I am sure, does not redden your hands or require you to put on an especial ugly wrap for the occasion. I have admired you for this, and thought the children on the rug, crowing with delight to see mamma flitting here and there, and chirping and chatting and crowing with them, as perfect a picture as one would desire. In such moments I have envied you—envied you the bliss of your little ones. This is a subject I resolutely set my face against dwelling upon; so to continue. I wish that in the few moments you are often waiting for Fred, you would decide upon the dinner arrangements for the day, and write them down on a strip of paper. 'Tis true your dishes may be few in number, and very simple, and Bridget certainly always recollects; but the time may come when it will be Bridget no longer, and in the worry of change and a new face, you will be sadly perplexed to recollect even what you intended for dinner. Just write your bill of fare for every day thus. Suppose we begin with Sunday—dinner for this day, of course, being arranged on the day previous:—

"SUNDAY.
Roast beef.
Yorkshire pudding.
Potatoes.
Horseradish sauce.
A tart or pudding.
To order or get.
Fish.
Cutlets.
Potatoes.

MONDAY.
Cold beef.
Roast potatoes.
Salad, dressed.
Whole rice pudding without eggs.
To order or get.
Lettuce, etc.
Potatoes.

TUESDAY.
Pea soup.
Minced beef, or, if the joint was a sirloin, then the upper part will have been salted, and so can remain another day.
Mashed parsnips.
Fried potatoes.
Apple fritters without eggs.
To order or get.
Split peas.
Potatoes.
Apples.
Parsnips.

WEDNESDAY.
Sole, or other fish.
Melted butter, or Anchovy sauce.
Two mutton cutlets.
Potatoes.

THURSDAY.
Soup made from the bones of beef, and thickened with Scotch barley.
The top of the beef that was salted stewed with carrots, and an onion with four cloves inserted.
Potatoes.
To order or get.
Scotch barley.
Potatoes.
Onions.
Carrots.

FRIDAY.
Liver and bacon.
Spinach and poached eggs, or
Stewed neck of mutton.
Potatoes and turnips.

SATURDAY.
Stewed steak.
Boiled onions.
Potatoes.
Rhubarb tart.

SUNDAY.
Roast fillet of mutton.
Greens.
Potatoes.
Fruit pudding, or
Jam roll.

"It is economical to have a whole leg of mutton, and have it cut in half, so as to roast one end and boil the other, and by these means a roast and cold, boiled and minced, may be obtained, also a soup.

"Remember every day to write down your orders, never to give them only verbally to a servant, although it will be necessary to read them to her as well as to give her the written instructions."

CHAPTER IV.

THE SICKNESS OF BERTHA'S STEP-SON—A VISIT AND ITS CONSEQUENCES—HOW TO KEEP BUTTER AND WATER COOL.

Bertha Chapman's "rules" suddenly came to an end, for in a few lines she informed me that anything further must be delayed to a future time, her step-son Robert having met with an accident which had caused concussion of the brain. My heart bled for the tortured father, for this only son was the crowning blessing of his life. It need scarcely be told how my heart sympathized with Bertha and her husband in their deep grief. "There was no hope," were the last words of her letter. After this I daily looked for tidings of Robert's death, but none came. "He lingers on unconscious of us all," was the last news.

A lady, her husband, and children had come to reside near us. She called one morning, and I found her extremely pleasant and agreeable. I did not return her call till one evening Fred and I, in passing her house, were greeted with a friendly nod as she and her husband were just entering their door. She came towards us, and insisted upon our joining them. My husband hated fuss, so I thought it best at once to comply. An hour soon passed in pleasant conversation, for both Mr. and Mrs. Gray were well informed. Everything in the furnishing of the rooms appeared neat, some even elegant, and all bore traces of refinement much above the style of house they were inhabiting. Presently the folding-doors of the two small rooms were thrown open, and a charmingly laid-out supper appeared. There was a well-dressed lobster salad, the remains of a cold joint, bread, butter, and cheese; and on the centre of the table stood a small spreading basket of freshly gathered roses and mignonette, perfuming the whole atmosphere with their fragrance. We were overpowered with the hospitality of our kind friends, and consented to share what they termed their usual evening meal.

I looked with more of curiosity than of appetite upon the tempting repast thus so pleasantly displayed. There were no expensive articles of food; lobsters and lettuces were at their cheapest. But what was it that made the whole affair look as if it had been spread for royalty? A second glance was sufficient. The tablecloth, although not spotless, looked nearly so. Each fold of the damask, as it had been sent from the laundress, had been carefully kept; no roughness appeared on its surface, and it was only upon near examination one could discover that it had done duty for perhaps two days or more. The silver, if silver it was, sparkled in its brightness; the glasses were clear and thin, and the knives shone with undimmed lustre. All this, with the fragrant mignonette and many tinted roses, gave an indescribable charm to the simple repast. Visions of my own neglect in these apparently trifling but really important matters rose up as accusers, and I determined to have no more carelessness in this respect. Soon after we commenced supper wine was introduced; my husband gave me a glance, which I well understood. It was sherry, of a very indifferent quality, but served in an exquisitely cut decanter. Without entering into further particulars, I need only say we spent a very pleasant evening, and mutual civilities having passed, we returned home. During our walk I said:—

"The evening has been a pleasant one; but I fear we must give up visiting Mrs. Gray. You know we cannot afford wine; besides, I am too proud to place wine of an indifferent quality before our guests. I hate shams, and this is one of them; but how shall we manage about the return visit?"

"It is just this which is perplexing me," replied my husband; "it so happens that I know Bertie Adams who filled the situatian Mr. Gray is now in, and I know that he had barely two hundred a year. Possibly these people may have other means. However, be that as it might, we cannot give lobster salads and sherry for supper; so I suppose we must fight shy."

"That will not do, at all events, till we have invited them back. If Bertha were here, I know what she would say and do, and I feel as if I had gained some courage from thinking of her. She hates all subterfuge—so do I, and it will be better to commence our intercourse in the same way we should be compelled to continue it. We dine late, and do not take suppers. If they come to us, it must be to our tea, and this meal must be the extent of our hospitality."

"Well, little one, I don't see what else we can offer them if we mean to be honest. Twenty-seven shillings a week won't go far in refreshments for visitors, and ourselves to live out of it. Perhaps we had better give it up."

"I do not quite like to do this," I replied. "Mrs. Gray is evidently a gentlewoman, and has been accustomed to something more than her present means. I wonder how she manages?"

"Never mind how she manages, so that we keep straight," replied my husband, somewhat pettishly.

No more was then said upon what was evidently a sore subject. Two or three weeks passed on, during which time I constantly bore in mind the brightness of the silver, the uncreased cloth, and the flowers, and the general effect of the pleasant repast we had enjoyed. This scene was so ever-present to my vision that every day I endeavored to produce, not only on my table, but in the decorations of the room, a similar effect, and in a great measure I succeeded; so that, when Mr. and Mrs. Gray called as we were sitting dawn to tea, my husband, who had hitherto appeared unobservant, looked with a pleased smile on the general arrangements. The teapot—albeit not silver nor silver-plated—and the teaspoons and toast-rack looked their brightest; and though I had but few roses, and only flowers of the commonest kind, still there they were, and arranged, as Mr. Gray said, like a picture.

"You have exquisite taste in grouping flowers, Mrs. Allison; you are an artist, I fancy," he continued.

"If you mean that I appreciate an artistic design or a good painting, then you are correct; but I do not paint nor sketch."

"I mean that you have blended the colors of these flowers so well, and contrasted their several tints with such appropriate foliage, that I fancied you must have an artist's talent. Why, positively, you have made a simple dinner dish do duty for a costlier vase, and with capital effect. That exquisite outer border of fern leaves, then the inward one of mignonette, then the scarlet geranium, and finally the white roses. Why, the arrangement is quite a study. You have them in wet sand, of course?"

"No; not sand. Simple water, with morsels of moss stuffed in to keep the blooms upright, is all I use. I also put in various places small pieces of charcoal, which prevents all decaying or earthy smell."

"Your plan is an excellent one; I shall adopt it," said Mrs. Gray; "and I also admire your plan of placing mignonette and scarlet geraniums in these china saucers; they are infinitely prettier than more costly appliances, which keep one in a perpetual fidget lest they should get broken."

"I scarcely know whether I may be permitted to offer you tea; but if you will join us we shall be pleased," I said, with some nervousness.

Our friends were delighted, or appeared to be so; and certainly an hour or two passed away pleasantly enough; then Mr. and Mrs. Gray left. We had neither introduced wine, nor had other amusement than conversation.

A fortnight elapsed, our friends again called, and I was upon the point of promising to spend the following evening with them, when my husband said:—

"Pardon me for a moment, Milly. We shall be very glad to retain your friendship, Mr. Gray; but our income is evidently so much less than yours that we should not feel comfortable to partake of your hospitality, for we cannot offer you an equivalent in return, and so we will be very friendly without a closer intercourse. I beseech you to excuse my seeming abruptness—almost incivility—but we can only afford to visit on such terms as will not encroach in a material degree upon our very limited income."

"What do you mean, Allison? You have supped with us but once. What did we give you more than we have received from you? Indeed, I feel that we are greatly your debtors for your extremely pleasant society."

"It is kind of you to say this! but still I feel there is a bar to hospitality. You can afford to place wine and knick-knacks before your friends, which we cannot do, and therefore cannot accept from them. It is best to summon courage, and speak out. I fear my little wife and myself must depend on ourselves alone for society. Everywhere I see a tendency to luxury which we dare not imitate, inasmuch as debt looms in the distance. So, my good friends, we will meet with pleasure, but that is all."

I felt as if I should have sunk with confusion at this speech, though I could not but know that my husband was right, and that a higher feeling of respect stole over me at his bravery; for one can often meet disaster with equanimity, while one cannot step aside from conventional rules without trembling, however much that step may be necessary.

Mr. Gray at first appeared astonished, while his wife looked apparently as if she coincided with all she had heard, and when Fred ceased to speak, she hastily said:—

"Mr. Allison, you are right. We can no more afford wine than you can; indeed, I question if our income is as large as yours, and I know that this matter of wine in our expenditure makes no small item in our accounts, but on the contrary is somewhat heavy to meet. Both Mr. Gray and myself came from a home where good wine was always one of the necessaries of our family; and, unfortunately, if we did not think it one of our own necessities, we imagined it indispensable to set it before our guests; but we have never been able to compass the wine of our home, and I have always thought it mean to set before people that kind which our not plethoric purse compelled us to do, and I thank you very, very much for the lesson you have given us."

Mr. Gray held out his hand.

"Very well, old fellow; I thank you heartily. Do not fancy you have got rid of us."

"Nor do I wish that; indeed, I shall be very grateful to both of you if you will accept the hospitality we can give with a welcome which could not otherwise be accorded, and give us in return your pleasant society."

"But you don't mean to say you won't come to our house at all?"

"No, that is not my meaning; we will come as often as you want us, but not always to eat and drink."

And thus we secured two of the most valuable friends we ever had. The Grays admired my husband's moral courage, and thought highly of him; the opinion thus formed was of infinite service to us on one eventful occasion, the details of which I need not enter into here. Pleasantly time passed on. Mrs. Gray had no children, and, as she became devoted to mine, spent more time at our house than would otherwise have been the case. I found much pleasure in receiving her, as there was no expense attending it; nor did I hesitate to go to her house as frequently as I felt inclined. Indeed, my husband's moral courage had given me strength to apply his principle of abstaining from false appearances, that I felt losing my self-respect if I ever attempted a sham. Twenty-seven shillings a week—these words seemed to be endowed with vitality; they were ever palpably rising before me whenever I was tempted to indulge in petty extravagances—whenever I desired to put on an importance not warranted by my income; in the words of the day, "doing the grand." All who marry upon £200 per annum must be educated for such a limit, or must educate themselves for it; and they may be very happy, perhaps happier than with £2000 per annum. They must be early risers, methodical managers, have an intimate knowledge of wholesome cookery and useful needlework; must be economical of time, careful of waste pieces, of dripping, of suet, of bones, and of cinders, which are all of the greatest use in household management, which must be had, and, if not cared for, will be found expensive articles to buy—so much so, that three hundred a year income will not suffice to replace the deficiency.

Some housekeepers say they find it a better plan to pay for everything as it comes in from the different tradesmen; others prefer to buy at once sufficient of every article to make a store. The proverb, "A store is no sore," is in one sense pernicious; but, as proverbs cut both ways, there may be many instances, no doubt, where a store has proved a godsend; but in housekeeping matters upon twenty-seven shillings a week a store is an evil, from there being no check upon the consumption. My own plan was always to have a book from every tradesman who supplied my wants, in which once a week I entered all I required, and only sufficient for the week's consumption—tea, sugar, coffee, and bacon; butter, if the grocer supplied me (and he generally did), I had twice a week. Bridget had her half-pound weekly. This in price was nearly the same as that for our own consumption; but as she was never very careful whether she cut it with a clean knife, or keep it melting in the kitchen under the influence of the fire and gas, it was not very palatable when it made its appearance at our table; hence I chose that our butter should be kept distinct, and, indeed, I always had it under my own management, both in winter and summer. In the latter, the hot weather melted away poor Bridget's into oil, and she never could be made "to fuss as missis do," for her own comfort. I never could teach her the principle of how butter or water could be kept cool by evaporation; not that I ever mentioned such a long word to her, for she would have fancied it some magical talisman which operated upon the butter, instead of the result being the exercise of her own common sense.

"Now, missis, how can that drop o' water make the butter hard?" was her question one day, when she saw me put a half-pound of butter into our glass butter-dish.

"I will tell you, if you will but observe, Bridget."

"I do observe ye every day, m'm, but I'm none the wiser."

"Well, watch me once again. You see I put about half a teacupful of cold water in this soup plate; standing in this is the butter-dish containing the butter."

"Shure, then, why don't you put the cowld water on the butter?"

"That must never be, because the water would soon get warm from the hot air; but I keep the hot air off by dipping this old table-napkin in water, placing it over the butter-dish, letting the whole of the other portion of the napkin be tucked into the water in the soup-plate; then you see the water rises continually over the napkin, making the air which surrounds the butter cool instead of hot."

"Shure it's you is the clever one; but it's a terrible sight o' trouble, though the butter's as hard as a flint, an' it keeps swate, too."

"It's no trouble at all, Bridget, once a day to give fresh water, twice a week to scald the napkin and the butter-dish with boiling water; then, when cold, let both stay in cold water for an hour. And see the comfort you have."

"An' that's thrue for you. If I'd only been trained I might ha' been as clever as yourself. An' what's the use of all that melted saltpetre and salt round the filter? Won't water do for that as well?"

"No; because the filter is somewhat thicker than this table-napkin, and the coldness of water is not sufficient. So you see I melt a handful of salt and a table spoonful of saltpetre in a quart of water, place it in this shallow pan, then stand the filter in it; dip a wet cloth in water, then place it over the filter so that the edges of the cloth shall lie in the mixture, and all I have to do for a month is to renew the water in the pan every day, when you know the water which is daily put into the filter is as cool as ice."

"But why do you have the filter put in a draught?"

"Because the air in a draught is cooler, and as constantly as the surface of the wet cloth is dried by the surrounding air, the sides of the cloth being laid in the mixture causes the moisture to ascend, and thus prevents the hot air from approaching the filter. Now, Bridget, if you ever marry, and wish to make the water cool for your family to drink, you need not have a filter. Just fill a pitcher with cold water; place the pitcher in a basin which has water in it; wring out a clean cloth in cold water; cover over the pitcher with the cloth, taking care that all the edges of the cloth are tucked into the basin in which you have stood the pitcher, and you need not trouble yourself more. In two hours the water will be deliciously cool."

"'Tis thrue, m'm, but I can't tell why it should be cowld. An' I can't tell to this day why, when I lived at Dr. Howton's, he should do such a funny thing as this:—One of the children was very weakly an' rickety, an' used to have swellings come out in its neck, an' its little ankles used to give way. Well, every night an' morning this child used to be bathed, and shure the doctor made the bath jist like this:—We had two long, narrow washing-tubs; both used to be nearly filled every day with cold water; he would have rain water when 'twas to be had, an' if we couldn't git it we jist had t'other.

"The fun of it was he would have both these baths placed in the sun, an' in the bottom of each he had more than a poun' of roll brimstone an' a teacupful of bay-salt mixed with it; well, this stood in the sun all day, an' before the sun set one bath was brought in, an' t'other was left out an' was covered over with a deal-board which fitted nicely on the top. The one we brought in we put a quart of boiling water into, an' then the child went in of his own accord, for the doctor would throw in some bits o' toys like goold, and so the child wanted to fetch 'em out.

"He used to be kep' in for five minutes, the doctor splashing him about an' playing wi' him; he would never let the child be still a minnit. Then we tuk him up and wiped him wi' very soft cloths, put on his little flannel gown, and then the doctor rubbed his ankles very gently, an' the great lump in his neck, an' I put him to bed an' he slep' all night. An' shure, a'most afore daylight, the doctor called out, 'Bridget, put the bath out in the sun an' take off the cover;' so down I went an' out of doors an' done jist as he bid me, an' so my moving about woke up the little one (for he slep' in a crib by my side), an' when I come back I gave him a bit o' bread and butter, an' a cup o' swate milk, which I always tuk up the night afore, an' then the little fellow would sleep on till eight o'clock, when we brought in t'other bath an' done jist the same as we did the night afore. An' instead of his flannel gown a top of his other clothes, he had a grey woollen dress, which was as thin as flannel. Old nurse said 'twas flannel, for master had it dyed a-purpose to make the child coats. An' the funniest thing of all was that the child had always cold milk and water to drink; 'twas fresh every day, but in the bottom of the jug there was always a leetle bit o' roll brimstone. After awhile this brimstone was cracked with a hammer, an' maister said all the virtues come out of it again.

"He had some quare notions the master had, for cook had to boil down some shin o' beef to make strong clear beef jelly, so that you could cut it with a spoon, and the child ate two table-spoonsful every day, mixed it with his mate and bread, for the little sick one couldn't ate much mate, an' so he was made to nourish hisself another way."

"Did the child get well, Bridget?" I asked.

"Yes, that he did, an' he's as fine a boy as ever walked. Nurse said 'twarn't maister's own child, and that there was lots o' money dependin' upon his life; and when he comes into his fortin I'm shure he ought to give the maister a big share for all the care he took o' him. I did hear that his mother was a gran'lady, an' the doctor fell in love wi' her, but he never tould her—so 'tis said; an' yet, just before she died, she said that if Dr. Howton took her child he would save his life—an' shure he did, be the blessing o' God."

"I should think the plan he adopted a very sensible one. I am at a loss to know myself why the baths were placed in the sun. Did you break brimstone and bay-salt every day in the baths?"

"Oh, no: fresh bay-salt was put in twice a week, and then the brimstone was jist cracked in a fresh place; so that every day, after the boy was bathed an' the water had settled, it was jist thrown away, all but a little above the brimstone, an' then both baths was left in the sun for three hours, then they were half filled wi' water, and left till a little before the sun set; one of 'em was brought in, and t'other was covered up."

"But how did you manage in the winter, when there was but little sun?" I asked.

"Well, the tubs were put out jist the same, only we didn't put quite so much water in 'em, an' we put a little more bay-salt, and a little hotter water in before the child went in. The doctor said the boy's narves were never to be shook on a sudden, and we were never, even in fun, to frighten him; but he didn't grow up a coward for all that."

"I have often thought you had a wonderful way with children, Bridget; you would make a capital nurse." Bridget colored, and looking down shyly, said:—

"If you please, m'm, I'm going to be bould enough to tell you a bit of a sacret. Patrick, m'm, asked me last Sunday to have our names called in church."

"What! to be married?" I asked, in dismay.

"If you please, m'm," answered Bridget, curling up her apron and looking down, and coloring up to her eyes.

"But, Bridget, you are so much older than he is."

"Shure, an' it's a better wife I'll make him than one of them spaloeens that's got a bunch of garden stuff on their heads—a bonnet I s'pose they call 'em—and barrel hoops round their gowns which sweep up all the muck o' the streets."

Bridget's last remark was unanswerable, and I left her without another word, so vexed was I at this announcement.

Two months passed away, and Bridget had left me; her place filled—but, alas! not supplied. Now, indeed, my housekeeping troubles began. I had obtained an excellent character with the new girl, which proved a fallacy; her only good point was honesty; otherwise she was dirty, careless, and slow—so slow that it could be called nothing else than idleness. Again and again I changed my damsels, all to no purpose. Well, thought I, I must turn servant myself; this can never go on. I shall get a bad name in the neighborhood; besides, the plan of changing began to get expensive. Twenty-seven shillings a week!—oh, how this galled me! but now I see, that had I had fifty shillings a week the result would have been the same. I had trusted implicitly to Bridget in everything. Did my husband want breakfast an hour earlier, Bridget had it ready. Did he want an egg poached, how nicely it came with the yellow just blushing through its dainty envelope of snowy white! The toast, which under Bridget's reign was crisp as the freshest biscuit, under the new *regime* was converted into slices of leather. All the little items which went to make up a whole of comfort had suddenly vanished. The knives were dim, the cloth was tumbled, the plates were rough and smeared, the water had never boiled, and so the first miserable meal of the day passed over. Others followed; the meat was sodden and peppered with coal-dust; the greens were rusty and potatoes watery; and as for punctuality, not one of my hired hindrances knew what it meant.

I wrote to Bertha to send me a servant. Her reply was:—

"Get an active girl, and teach her yourself, dear Milly; be independent. I know not where to find you an experienced woman like Bridget, who has grown into your ways; but take some likely young girl of eighteen, teach her all you know, and possibly you may learn much from her; for a month or two be with her in the kitchen from early morning till late. But, alas! I forgot that you are not accomplished enough yourself to bake, toast, or poach an egg—both delicate operations, by-the-way, worthy the genius of an artist.

"Just ask your husband to let you come here with the children for a month, or discharge your present servant, and let Bridget and Patrick keep house till you return. You will gain some experience with me which you cannot obtain at home."

The affair was soon settled; a week found me under Bertha's hospitable roof, saddened though it was by the almost imbecility of Robert, who had never recovered from his fall, and daily became more childish. In vain the best medical advice had been obtained—it was useless, and each week found him less able to move about, less capable of understanding or of recognizing his friends. Then it was that Bertha shone out as true woman—the consoler of her husband—the nurse of the afflicted. With what untiring patience did she seek to amuse him, to tempt his appetite, to elicit one glimmering of sense; but without avail! How watchful was her love—how untiring her interest! Had his appetite failed at breakfast, in an hour she came with some restorative, prepared by her own hands, for his sustenance. How I envied her the domestic knowledge she possessed! How, from seeing the comfort she everywhere scattered around her, I determined, come what would, to imitate her!

After breakfast on the morning succeeding my arrival, "Milly," said Bertha, "come with me into the kitchen, and see how I manage for the day. Old cook has gone home for a holiday, and will not return for three weeks; she has gone to Scotland. I have only her niece to act as cook, and her experience is not great, though she is not so very young. Indeed, I very much fear that I must be the 'guiding star' for to-day's luncheon and dinner, if one can judge from her attempts yesterday."

"What is that list you have in your hand?" I asked.

"That is simply my bill of fare for the day, with the tradesmen's orders."

"Allow me to look," said I.

"Certainly; read it aloud," she replied.

"Salmon and anchovy sauce; roast lamb, mint sauce; ducks, peas, potatoes; cherry-tart; corn-flour pudding.

"*To order:*—Fishmonger—Two and a half pounds of salmon. Butcher—Shoulder of lamb, four pounds. Poulterer—Two ducks. Green grocer—A quart of shelled peas, two pounds of new potatoes, one pound of cherries."

"How very exact you are respecting the weight and measure!" said I.

"This, of course, a good housekeeper will always be," she replied.

"But how can you tell how much people will eat? For instance, why do you say two and a half pounds of salmon? How many persons will dine off that to day?"

"Only four; but I find that frequently we have a visitor, who comes from a long distance, and generally stays to dinner. I never like to be taken unprepared, for it is a mile and a half from hence to the shops in the village. I always calculate half a pound of fish, such as salmon, cod, or turbot, to each person—it will not weigh so much when cooked. Soles, of course, I calculate as to their thickness; but I always choose a sole which, when the head and extremity of tail are cut off at the table, shall be divided into two portions; consequently, we should but require one pair if we were going to have them to-day. Sometimes I have one very thick fish, and divide it into three pieces before it is fried, and this is a very nice way of cooking them, or thick soles filleted—that is, the bones taken out—are very nice. You are sure to be right if you calculate in this manner."

"Well, then, as to the meat; how can you tell how much will be eaten of this?"

"I do not usually calculate so closely respecting meat unless there are six or nine people to partake of it. In the latter case, I should reckon a pound of meat to each person; not that any one would eat a pound, or half a pound, but you must consider that before the meat comes to the table, in addition to the bone of the joint, there are always superfluous fat, superfluous bits, outsides, and waste by cooking; all this must be taken into consideration. For instance, take a sirloin of beef weighing ten pounds, just such as the butcher usually sends; take from this the suet, the thin portion of the end (which I consider a waste to roast, as it will make a second dish for the next day), you will find the joint not too much to place before eight persons, although you may have a second dish of poultry, or cutlet, or mince, or chops. I am now speaking of homely family dinners, not company dinners; these are quite different affairs."

"I don't want to know about company dinners," said I. "Twenty-seven shillings a week won't entertain much company."

"You speak contemptuously of a sum which thousands have not, and thousands more have to provide every necessary of life with, which hardship you have not to endure."

"I am your pupil," was my reply; "so pray go on."

"What is the next thing you wish to know?"

"Simply why you order the peas to come ready shelled instead of shelling them at home?"

"If all my servants were in their place, I should infinitely prefer to have them shelled at home,—for this reason, that if you purchase them out of the pod, the shellers have selected the largest pods irrespective of their age; consequently, the peas are almost invariably old; and as I object very much to charwomen's assistance, I save my servants—when I have but two—all trouble than I can. Of course, I could not shell them myself, as I am liable to interruption every moment from some visitor; therefore I employ the grocer, who usually charges threepence a peck for shelling, and a peck should yield a quart of peas, when they are in full season."

"I didn't know that before; and, like Captain Cuttle, I'll 'make a note of it.' And you are going to have cherry-tart to-day—you are a happy woman to be able to have such expensive treats. Why, I was asked an extravagant price for a pound before I left home."

"These were foreign cherries, and not fit for baking. Our own, as you perceive, are not nearly ripe; but these cherries are brought here from the village; we buy them now at eight pence a pound; and these mixed with rhubarb, cut very small, make a tart not to be distinguished from one made of all cherries."

"Rhubarb?" said I, much in the tone that the old dame answered her husband when he asked, "Whose boots may these be?"

"Yes, rhubarb. I'll tell you a secret about that. You must allow that it is very wholesome; however, I know it to be such. Well, then, understand that rhubarb takes all flavors but gives none, and, therefore, helps to make up a deficiency of more costly material. For instance, if you desire to make a large tart, and have only half a pint of raspberries to make it with, how would you manage it? Raspberries are expensive to buy, and go no way."

"Ah, well, I can't tell; I must go without it, I suppose."

"Not so; you have only to mince the rhubarb very small, wash it well before, and particularly after mincing; stir up the sugar with it, and bake it till soft; then, when *cold*, stir in your raspberries, make your tart, and bake it only sufficiently long to cook the paste. The raspberries are sure to be dressed enough. My aunt used to say there were many contrivances which expensive cooks made their employers pay for, but never had. Many things can be made from rhubarb of which an inexperienced person would never dream. Cider was at one time the basis of artificial wine; rhubarb answers better. Rhubarb makes a good imitation hock, moselle, and champagne, both still and sparkling, and from it can also be made an excellent imitation of sherry, to which sweet almonds, with a few bitter ones, would impart a 'nutty flavor.'

"From rhubarb you may make what would be taken for 'preserved ginger,' a simple, inexpensive, and pleasant addition to the dessert. You may give it a fine name, and flavor it with orange, with lemon or almond flavoring, and present it as a Chinese or Japanese novelty.

"You may boil rhubarb and black currants together till you have extracted the juice from both; then strain it through two sieves of a different fineness; then boil it with its weight in sugar, and you have black currant jelly. Flavor the simple juice of rhubarb with lemon peel and stick cinnamon, and you have quince jelly. Flavor it slightly with lemon and almond flavoring, and you have apple jelly.

"Boil the simple juice with sugar only, and a small portion of treacle, till it is dark and thick, and you have the best coloring imaginable for gravies and soups.

"Again boil the juice with an equal quantity of loaf sugar and some red currants; strain it, and when boiling drop in singly some ripe strawberries, and a more delicious addition to dessert in winter cannot be put on the table. In fact, the capabilities of rhubarb are so various that they can scarcely be enumerated.

"There are a few things you must observe: an important one is, for mixing with any fruit, the juice must be first extracted by boiling without sugar, and then be strained. This is now the basis or foundation upon which to build other flavors, other deceptions, for the admixture is no less, but unlike most others, the deceit is incapable of being discovered."

"But how can you make artificial ginger?" I asked; "for prepared ginger is a weakness of mine."

"Milly, you had better write down the instructions I give you, they may be of use to you some day; my aunt collected them with great care, and I think I have somewhat improved upon them, because I purpose giving you the reasons why such and such directions are to be observed; and this information my own experience has taught me."

"Well, then, about the ginger?"

"Boil down a sufficient quantity of rhubarb till the juice is tolerably clear, and the rhubarb is separated into fibre; then strain it through a flannel bag, pointed at one end as jelly bags usually are. I have found it better for the purpose to make first a Berlin canvas bag, pointed at one end like a funnel, then a few inches below this hang the jelly bag; the canvas facilitates the running through. While this process is going on, or at the commencement of the work, put in a *caper bottle* (because it has a wide mouth and is ready to hand) two ounces of raw ginger cut into slices; fill up the bottle with common spirits of wine, or strong gin or brandy; let it macerate till it is of tolerable strength; this is ginger extract. Weigh the juice of rhubarb, or measure it in a half pint glass; to every pound of juice put a pound of loaf sugar; let it boil till it is like a thick syrup, but very clear; if it be thick, strain it through coarse muslin or a sieve. Let the syrup boil, then have ready some pieces of fresh rhubarb a half finger in length; when the syrup is boiling drop in the rhubarb piece by piece, let it boil tender, then pour it into a large basin or dish, stir it occasionally till nearly cold, then stir in the ginger extract. Place the rhubarb in layers in jars or wide-mouthed bottles, putting layers of racemes of ginger between each layer of rhubarb, then tie it down securely, and when sending a portion to table be careful that the ginger is kept back."

"Bertha, how kind you are to enter into all these particulars! I shall ever look with respect upon rhubarb, which I have hitherto despised as being a mere substitute for fruit."

"That comes from forming a prejudice against anything you don't understand. But come with me into the kitchen, or eleven o'clock will be here before I know where I am."

"But your time is your own—what does it signify an hour earlier or later?"

"My time is not my own, dear Milly, only certain portions of it. We have been one hour at breakfast. I cannot call that period my own; otherwise, if I did, I should be entitled to do anything I liked—read, work, or go out. No, this hour belongs to the breakfast-table; the next, from 10 to 11, to the kitchen; and the next I am with the housemaid settling the folds of curtains, or arranging the draperies of a toilet-table, or doing the thousand and one things that a housemaid does not see are even necessary. Besides, my eyes in this time do more work than both my hands. At 12 I am in the dining-room to receive visitors; my time certainly is theirs. I am obliged to do this every day in the country. If I were in London and had many acquaintances, I certainly should only be at home to them once a week; but here it is different, our friends are not numerous, live a long way off, and generally manage to get here before two o'clock. Besides, they are all old friends—not acquaintances—of long standing; to play the fine lady to them would not do. When no visitors are here, my husband and myself, with poor Robert, walk or drive. The evenings, as you well know, are spent in home amusements. So that you see, dear Milly, the only time that I can really call mine is before breakfast, while my husband is out in the grounds among the laborers; and that is the leisure when I and Martin, the gardener, have long confabulations about my pets—the flowers; when I write my letters, and perform other little matters pertaining to myself alone. Even when the girls are at home they do not intrude upon me; so that these quiet two hours before breakfast are really all my own."

"And when do you sew at the needle-work of the house?"

"Needle-work I put out, by my husband's desire. There are dependants upon his estate whom it is better to employ than to permit them to live on charity. At the lodge there is an afflicted orphan girl, whose father was killed while blasting a portion of the rock yonder, which you see in the distance. The news of his death struck the nervous system of the mother, so that when this child was born it was deaf and dumb. My husband placed the child under the care of the lodge people. She has now grown up to be very intelligent, beyond being a most industrious worker. Now, not another word, Milly; Elizabeth's patience will be exhausted; besides, it's getting near the servants' dinner hour; so into the kitchen at once let us go."

In the kitchen I was surprised to find laid out on the table all the spare cold meat, a handsome piece of bacon, butter, eggs, and cheese, soup-stock, with a cake of fat on the top; in another dish was all the material for making another soup; on one side the table on a chair the bread-pan was placed. I was very curious to know what all this was for, though I did not speak. Bertha took the baker's book with pen and ink and said:—

"You have wiped out the pan, Elizabeth?"

"Yes, ma'am."

She then felt the loaves remaining in the pan, then she put down the number of loaves that would be required till the next day. Rolls, fancy bread, brown bread, plain bread, each kind was mentioned. Then she looked into the flour-tub.

"This will be sufficient till to-morrow, so please put both bread and flour away."

Elizabeth quickly vanished with these articles, and speedily returned.

"This cold beef with the vegetables re-warmed, and a plain rice pudding without eggs, you will take for the kitchen and nursery dinner." Then, turning to me, Bertha said, "Should you like your little ones to have this, Milly, or shall Elizabeth mince some of the meat?"

"No," I replied; "I should infinitely prefer them to have it cold with the gravy, so delicious as it is."

"You will get it punctually at one o'clock, if you please," said Bertha to the girl; "and about this soup, it looks clear and nice. I am glad you did not forget to strain it off last night, otherwise we should have gone without it to-day. And your soup-pot?"

"I have scalded it out, ma'am, it is quite sweet; and I thought this bone of mutton, with the trimmings of the cutlets, and a small piece from the end of this beef, which I forgot to cut off and salt, instead of roasting it, with some vegetables, will make a pint and a half of soup."

"Yes, that will do very nicely; but don't put in any vegetables excepting carrots."

"Oh, I think vegetables in soup are so nice," I said.

"So they are, Milly, but they must be put in at a proper time, otherwise you have no flavor excepting a stale, disagreeable one. Boil the bones and meat for six or eight hours, then strain it, Elizabeth, as you have done here.

"Now then, Milly, this fat on the soup must be completely taken off. Mince somewhat small a couple of turnips, a tiny onion, a piece of shallot, and some outside pieces of celery. Let the stock boil, Elizabeth, twenty minutes before it is required for dinner; then throw in the minced vegetables and a tiny bit of butter; let the stock and vegetables boil rapidly for a quarter of an hour, and, if not sufficiently thick with the vegetables, mix a teaspoonful of flour smoothly with cold water, and strain it in the soup, and let it simmer up once. Then strain it into the soup-tureen, in which you will put the toast that was left from breakfast—but first cut it into tiny squares—and we shall have excellent vegetable soup. Will you recollect this, Elizabeth?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"If cook were here I should not need to say all this, but Elizabeth is inexperienced."

(*To be concluded to-morrow.*)

HATS AND CAPS.

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COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE FIRM OF CHASE, SHARPE & THOMSON is this day dissolved by limitation. The business of the late firm will be settled by their successors, Sharpe & Thomson.

General Partners { PLINY E. CHASE, CHARLES SHARPE, EDGAR L. THOMSON.

Special Partner, J. EDGAR THOMSON.

Philadelphia, July 24, 1866.

We, the undersigned, will continue the Iron Foundry business at the old stand No. 209 N. SECOND Street, under the name and style of SHARPE & THOMSON.

CHARLES SHARPE,
EDGAR L. THOMSON.

Philadelphia, July 24, 1866. 7 25 6t*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional Local Items see Fifth Page.]

LETTER FROM COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.—CUSTOM HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, July 30, 1866.—To Charles H. Cummings, Esq., President of Meeting of Merchants, etc.:—Dear Sir:—I have read in the public papers, with a deep sense of my own unworthiness, your resolutions and proceedings in reference to my removal from the office I have filled during the last five years. I will not attempt to express the gratitude I feel for the confidence you repose in me, nor the great satisfaction the complimentary terms in which you have been pleased to speak of my humble efforts to serve my country, as well as the merchants of Philadelphia, has given me.

However much I shall regret the severance of the business relations which have subsisted between us for so long a period, and anxious as I am to protect the true men I have called around me in the administration of my duties as Collector of Customs at this port, I cannot consent to hold the office by the grace or favor of the present incumbent of the Presidential chair for a single hour after my successor shall have been legally appointed.

I am conscientiously and unalterably opposed to the policy of conferring political rights upon the men who have been engaged for four long years in the work of making widows of the wives and orphans of the children of our lamented dead, except on such conditions as the enlightened judgment of the patriotic men who have preserved the Union by their wisdom in council and valor in the field may dictate. The President, it seems, in order to build up a political party of his own, has determined to make *opinion* upon this subject a test of fitness for office.

The traitors of the rebellious States having forsworn their allegiance to the United States Government, occupy by their own act the position of aliens to that Government, and should never again be permitted to enjoy political rights under it, until regularly naturalized according to law; much less should they be allowed an increase of political power as the result of their work in attempting to break up the Union.

In the inscrutable workings of Divine Providence, by which the "wrath of man is made to praise Him," the abolition of the barbarous institution of slavery, for the preservation of which the Rebellion was instituted, was brought about. The effect of the abolition of slavery, thus produced by slaveholders and their Northern allies, is the destruction of one of the foundation stones upon which the Constitution rests, viz.: the basis of representation; and I hold it to be the first duty of Congress to see that that basis is properly readjusted before they confer political rights upon those who by their treason have forfeited every right except that of being punished according to our Constitution and laws.

This is the only *vital* question which now agitates the nation. On one side are arrayed, with President Johnson at their head, the Vallandighams and Reeds of the North, the Davises and Stephenses of the South, together with a small retinue of anxious office expectants. On the other side, in as solid phalanx as when they brought victory to the Stars and Stripes of the Union on the battle-field, are the loyal men of both sections of our common country, ready as ever to sustain, with their intellects and lives, a Congress upon which they rely as the bulwark of the liberties of the people.

Having refused to "bow the knee to Baal," I have long known the intention of the President to remove me at the earliest moment in his power; and it has only been because he could not find a professed Republican of sufficient prominence to secure the indorsement of the Senate (whose confirmation was a necessary preliminary to my removal), and at the same time base enough to sacrifice his principles for office, that I have remained to the present time.

I may not agree with some of the gentlemen who have honored me by their presence at the meeting at the Board of Trades rooms, on the subject of rotation in office. Whilst I freely admit that experience is in many cases necessary to an intelligent administration of official duty, still I hold that change is a characteristic of our republican form of government, and it may be one of its evils; and I am not disposed to claim for myself an exception to the practical application of this democratic principle.

Governments are based upon the theory of rotation in office, or upon that of life tenure. Ours is a democratic Republic, in which the will of the people is supposed to be reflected by their acts at the polls—when, therefore, they change the appointing power in any department of the Government, I hold it to be an expression of their will that a general change should take place in all offices in that department, except where such changes would be manifestly detrimental to the public good.

Let us apply this principle to the present policy of President Johnson to remove all officers who do not agree with him on the question of reconstruction, a question purely legislative in its character. Did the people signify a desire for change by electing him to the Presidential chair? Did they constitute him the appointing power? or did they not rather express themselves opposed to change by re-electing our lamented Lincoln?

Thanking you, gentlemen, for your kind interposition in my behalf, I have only to say that I shall continue in office so long as I can do so, in disregard of the arbitrary will which now demands my removal against the wishes of the Senate of the United States, whose prerogative is wantonly invaded, and the mercantile community, whose interests I have always endeavored to promote.

WILLIAM B. THOMAS, Collector.

UNSAFE BUILDINGS.—The attention of the Building Inspectors having been called to the condition of the theatre in Callowhill street, above Fifth, a thorough inspection of it was made, and they declared it to be unsuitable for the purpose. As soon as their action was officially communicated to the owners, steps were taken to have a new theatre erected, and it will be put up in the next few months. The present building was formerly a church, and it underwent such alterations as were necessary to fit it for theatrical representations. The action of the Building Inspectors shows that it never had a sufficient strength of walls for such a structure.

There are several other buildings of the same character in the city.

WHAT WILL WE DO WITH THEM?—The Board of Health having closed up a large number of cellar and shed tenements in Baker and Small streets, the former occupants are left without homes. The Board of Health have referred to the Sanitary Committee, with power to act, the question of providing places for these people. It is understood that the Committee will furnish tent dwellings for them at Camp Cadwalader. Such a place would do far more towards keeping disease from getting among such people than anything else that could be done.

HEAVY THUNDER STORM AT ATLANTIC CITY.—We learn from passengers who arrived last evening from Atlantic City, that a tremendous thunder storm prevailed there yesterday, commencing shortly after noon. It lasted several hours, and filled all the cisterns of the houses. They were nearly dry. The island was completely flooded, the water being from six to twelve inches deep on the streets. During the prevalence of the storm the flagstaff on the White House was shivered by lightning. The fluid then passed to the conductor, and was carried off without doing further damage.

ACCIDENT ON A PASSENGER RAILWAY.—About 6 o'clock last evening a man was run over and killed at Fall's Lane by a train of cars on the Manayunk and Norristown Railroad. The deceased, who is unknown, was sitting on the track at the time, and was not discovered in time to prevent the accident. His body was brought to this city, and the Coroner notified to hold an inquest.

ANOTHER HOSPITAL.—The Christian Street Hospital (old Moyamensing Hall) has been handed over to the Board of Health to be used as a cholera hospital whenever needed.

AMERICAN UNION COMMISSION OF PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW JERSEY.—The following extracts have been made from a letter addressed to the Secretary by Miss H. N. Phillips, one of the ladies employed in the service of the Society:—

ATLANTA, Ga., July, 1844.—Dear Friend:—Could you step into our home just now, you would find us busy as usual. As some of the teachers have been writing you of the schools, I will pass on to other matters.

This morning I spent in visiting the families of some of the most destitute scholars, and wished for a few hundred dollars, that I might minister to the wants of the sick and suffering around me.

The widow Banes family was second on my list. Two of her little girls were sick, and the mother scarcely able to sit up. The helpless daughter told me she was hungry all the time, and thought if she could get enough to eat, she would soon be able to go to school. I promised to send her a slate and pencil the next day. I then went home and prepared a basket of provisions suited to their wants. Mrs. Banes remarked, "I know the delicacies your money has furnished is saving the lives of my daughters."

The next family visited was a poor delicate mother, and bright little girl of nine years; both had smallpox in the spring, and have not been well since. The mother is almost blind; their poverty is extreme, I cannot describe it.

The next was a family of the Rays, whose children attend our school. Here I found the mother in her coffin, ready for burial, two of the little girls were being carried to the City Hospital quite sick; four other children gathered around the lifeless body of their mother.

The next shanty I visited was occupied by Mr. Lee and family. Mr. and Mrs. Lee are quite intelligent, and I think about as refined as any persons I have met with in the South. Mr. Lee was always a strong Union man, and greatly persecuted before he could get out of the State. The family refugeed to Nashville. I knew them there. When they returned to Atlanta with a family of nine children, they found their house in ruins, and had to live in a tent for three months, during which time it was very wet. Mr. Lee was taken sick, and has now been confined to his shanty for five months, and every member of his family has been quite sick. Robert, his son, ten years old, died a short time since. We furnished his burial clothes.

I next visited an old lady, who began to apologize for having sent for me; said it was hunger forced her to do it. Her daughter, never very strong, had taken a severe cold when they refugeed, and lost her sight. She has been blind three years, but had never asked assistance until now. The blind girl knit, and thus supported herself; but lately they could not sell the work. They have also sold articles of better days, until now almost every comfort and convenience is gone. I expended two dollars for them, and bought some of their work for distribution.

These instances will furnish you with some idea of our work among this impoverished people.

The following is a list of articles issued to white children attending the free schools established by the American Union Commission of Pennsylvania and New Jersey:—Coats, 94; pants, 202; shirts, 133; pairs of shoes, 112; dresses, 254; skirts, 163; chemises, 201; drawers, 15; sacques, 45; shawls, 16; bonnets, 13; aprons, 27; waists, 13; vests, 20; pairs of hose, 81; handkerchiefs, 38; caps, 40; neck-ties, 6; pairs of suspenders, 4; combs, 4; Testaments, Sunday School papers, tracts, etc., 254.

Respectfully, H. N. PHILLIPS.

Samuel V. Merrick, Esq., President; Joseph Parker, Esq., Secretary, No. 1210 Chesnut street; William Struthers, Esq., Treasurer, No. 1020 Market street.

INVESTIGATION OF THE YEWDELL MILL EXPLOSION.—Coroner Taylor proceeded yesterday to examine into the causes of the late explosion at Hestonville. The following is the principal evidence:—

Jonas Suplee, sworn.—I am superintendent of Yewdell's mills, at Hestonville; Robert Hamilton, the engineer, who was killed, had been there three years; the last two weeks the engine had been running night and day; the engineer complained about three weeks ago of one of the valves leaking, and it was repaired; the watchman had charge of the engine at night; the engineer did not complain to me that the engine was run beyond its capacity; there was a low water indicator on the boiler, the steam whistle of which could be heard outside the boiler room; before I went to the mill I was a conductor on one of the city railroads; I had no general knowledge of machinery; the boiler was cleaned twice a year; it was found in good condition; the engine was of the Cottis pattern; we were not permitted to have a greater pressure than seventy pounds to the square inch; we had a mercury guage and a safety valve also.

Joseph G. Seal, sworn—I am employed in Yewdell's Mill; knew the engineer, Robert Hamilton; he told me he had been employed before in the Navy Yard; I was not at the mill at the time of the explosion; I had left but a few minutes before; I saw the engineer by the guage cock before I left, and there was plenty of water in the boiler; the engineer depended upon the mercury guage and steam indicator; I have heard him say that it was difficult to keep up sufficient steam in the boiler; I have examined the engine flues since the explosion, and there is no appearance of over-heating.

Edward Breen, sworn.—I am watchman at Yewdell's mill; I am on duty at night; I have run the engine for two or three months; the engineer had never run an engine, that I know of, before he came to the mill; I was never instructed how to run an engine, except by Mr. Suplee, who was there before Robert Hamilton; I know when a boiler is clean or dirty by the color of the water that comes out of the guage cocks; when the boiler was cleaned there was about a peck of dirt in it; the water in the race was not much used in daytime; a pipe was laid to the race some weeks ago, and the water used in the boiler, because there was not enough water in the well; I run about from 60 to 70 pounds of steam at night, and I fired up to 80 pounds in the morning; I watched the building at night, at the same time I tended the engine; I was away sometimes a quarter of an hour or so; I thought it safe to do so.

N. R. Suplee, the maker of the boiler, described the one that exploded; he said it was made of the best charcoal iron, manufactured by Charles L. Baily, of Harrisburg; it was 5-16 of an inch thick; the head ½ inch thick; had seen the boiler since the explosion; said that it was cleaned in May last, and the engineer told him that it was in very good condition; the engineer was a strictly sober man, and witness thought him competent to run and tend a boiler; after being pressed to state his opinion of the cause of the explosion, he said that it arose as he thought from the carelessness of the engineer; there was a new safety valve put on the boiler a few weeks before the explosion; Mr. Suplee did not think the boiler worked above its capacity; some parts of the boiler look as if it had been overheated.

Henry Cartright testified that he had examined the fragments of the exploded boilers very thoroughly. Some parts of the boiler look as if they had been overheated. He considered the boiler constructed on as safe a principle as any that are made; the iron he had not found as thick as the manufacturer of the boiler had stated it to be; a quarter of an inch was the thickest he had measured, and the head was but three-eighths; the cause of the explosion the witness thought to be the lowness of the water; from what had been testified as to the engineer, he did not think him a competent person.

James Gamble, foreman of the mill, testified that in his opinion the explosion was the result of pressure; he believed there was water enough in the boilers; the engineer was, in his opinion, fully competent.

The inquest was at this point adjourned over for a few days.

BURGLARY.—The residence of William Cook, at the corner of Jefferson and Eleventh streets, was broken into on Sunday night, about 9 o'clock, and robbed of eighty dollars in money. The thieves gained access to the house through a back window.

VERDICT IN THE CASE OF EDWARD SHERIDAN.—The Coroner commenced an investigation yesterday into the circumstances attending the killing of the lad Edward Sheridan, who was shot during a riot on Thursday morning last, on South street, near the Schuylkill, growing out of the arrest and rescue of Patrick Devinny by Officers Donnan and Little.

Joseph Pflicker was the first witness called. He testified that he witnessed the arrest and the shooting; the officers arrested Devinny and he refused to go with them; the nippers were put on his wrists; and he threw himself on the ground and called on Jim Bradley to help him; Bradley said the officers should not take him.

By this time a crowd had gathered and some of them began to throw stones; the officers said to the crowd to keep back; Patrick O'Brien was in the crowd and he and John Bradley both threw stones; Officer Donnan drew his pistol and said that if the stones were thrown he would fire; the crowd continued to throw stones, and Officer Donnan discharged his pistol. The crowd then rushed on, still throwing stones, when the officer ran and Devinny got off; the boy Sheridan fell between my house and the crowd; Officer Donnan had the pistol and fired twice. He told the crowd to keep back before he discharged the pistol; I did not see a pistol in the hands of any one else; there was a large number of persons in the crowd and many of them threw stones at the officers; the boy Sheridan was shot between my house and the crowd.

The testimony of Mrs. Helena Flowers differed in some respects from that of the preceding witness. She testified to seeing the shooting; she heard but two shots fired, one by Officer Donnan, the other by an unknown man, who came from the crowd; at that time Officers Donnan and Little were dragging the prisoner along; Little was trying to keep him down, and the unknown man advanced from the crowd, trying to rescue the prisoner; saw the boy Sheridan fall; he was shot by the man who fired at the officers.

Several other witnesses were examined, who saw the crowd throwing stones at the officers. All concurred in saying that Officer Donnan gave warning before he discharged his pistol. One of them testified that the women in the crowd threw stones, and that he recommended the officers to run and save their lives.

MORE ABOUT THE $50,000 SWINDLE.—Further developments in this case, referred to yesterday, show that the draft deposited with the First National Bank was a genuine draft upon the United States Treasury, the indorsement only being forged. It was deposited on the 24th inst., collected by the bank without further indorsement on the 25th, and the proceeds paid to the party depositing on the 26th. The draft was obtained by the swindler or swindlers from the Treasury Department by means of a series of forged papers.

COW THIEVES.—On Saturday night thieves stole at Market and Thirty-ninth streets the cows of Rev. Dr. Sanders. Through the exertions of Lieutenant Talbot and his corps of policemen they have been recovered. One of them was found chained to a tree back of the Good Intent Mills. One of the thieves was seen, and narrowly escaped arrest by Policeman Roan, at Fifty first street, near the place where two of the cows were found. Thieves on Sunday night broke into the stable of Daniel Dorey, and stole two sets of harness, a saddle and bridle, leaving a large jimmy behind.

—Ruskin says, with his old pungency, in one of his new essays:—"You women of England are all now shrieking with one voice—you and your clergymen together—because you hear of your Bible being attacked. If you choose to obey your Bibles, you will never care who attacks them. It is just because you never fulfil a single, downright precept of the book that you are so careful of its credit. The Bible tells you to dress plainly, and you are mad for finery; the Bible tells you to have pity on the poor, and you crush them under your carriage wheels; the Bible tells you to do judgment and justice, and you do not know nor care to know so much as what the Bibleword justice means."

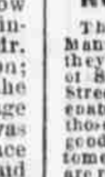
WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS, DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER, WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE, WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED, 802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 28



SILVER AND PLATED GOODS,
OF THE
Most Superior Workmanship,
AT THE
NEW STORE
No 704 ARCH STREET.

The undersigned (late of the famous Rogers Bros Manufacturing Company) respectfully announce that they have opened a new and beautiful store for the sale of SILVER and PLATED WARE, at No. 704 ARCH Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods, and those who may patronize our store will find our plated goods far superior to any ever imported, and our customers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be.

5 26§ BOWMAN & LEONARD.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11smth§rp Below Fourth.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR FULL STOCK
OF
FANCY AND PLAIN
SILVER WARE,
Of the Finest Quality. 5 26 §

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

ICE COMPANIES.

EASTERN ICE COMPANY.—SEASON OF 1866.—8 lbs. daily, 60 cents per week; 12 lbs daily, 75 cents per week; 16 lbs. daily, 90 cents per week; 20 lbs. daily, $1 05 per week. Depot, No 241 QUEEN Street below Third. THOMAS J. LYONS, JOHN S. MYERS 6 1

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'

NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,

UNDER AUSPICES OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

AT GROVER'S THEATRE,

On Thursday Evening, August 2, 1866

300,000 tickets at $1 each—75,000 presents, valued at $250,000, consisting of Fine Residences, Lots, Pianos, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware, etc. etc.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE OFFICE OF

WILLIAM E. OWENS,

No. 527 CHESNUT STREET, Philadelphia;

ALSO, SENT TO ANY POST OFFICE IN THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY BY MAIL.

F. NOLEN & CO., General Agents,

No. 210 West FOURTH Street, Wilmington, Del.

MANAGING DIRECTORS.
Major H. A. HALL,
President Soldiers' and Sailors' Union,
Colonel CHARLES E. CAPEHART,
Major M. H. ALBERGER,
WILLIAM S. MORSE.

TREASURER.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, Esq.,
Cashier National Bank of the Metropolis.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1866.

Whereas H. A Hall and others, as "Managing Directors" of the "Grand National Concert," to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 2d of August next have made due application to D. Clephan, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Collection District of the District of Columbia, for permission to hold a lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to such "Managing Directors" to hold such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise free from all charge, whether from tax or license, in respect to such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

All orders must be addressed, with stamps inclosed, to
WILLIAM S. MORSE,
Secretary Soldiers' and Sailors' National Concert,
Washington, D. C.,
Lock Box No. 37.

We refer, by permission, to
Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.
General Robert C. Schenck, M. C., Ohio.
General Halbert E. Paine, M. C., Wis.
General John H. Ketcham, M. C., N. Y.
General James G. Blunt, Kansas.
General J. N. Hendrick, Iowa.
General D. C. McCallam, D. C.
General O. V. Dayton, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, M. C., Mich.
Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Penna.
D. C. Forney, Esq., D. C.
Major J. E. Doughty, N. Y.
Hon. Richard Wallach, Mayor of Washington, D. C.
Hon. Henry C. Deming, M. C., Conn.
Hon. Eben C. Ingersoll, M. C., Ill.
Hon. Samuel J. Randall, M. C., Penna.
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Hon. Ira Harris, U. S. S.
Hon. B. F. Wade, U. S. S.
Hon. Kellian V. Whaley, M. C., West Va.
Hon. William D. Kelley, M. C., Penna.
Hon. A. H. Laflin, M. C., N. Y.
Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penna.
Hon. William A. Newell, M. C., N. J.
Hon. George W. Julian, M. C., Ind.
Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penna.
Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C., Iowa.
Major G. M. Van Buren, N. Y.
Gen. R. B. Hayes, M. C., Ohio.
Hon. S. T. Holmes, M. C., New York.
Hon. G. R. Latham, M. C., W. Va.
Hon. James A. Marvin, M. C., New York.
Hon. Thomas T. Davis, M. C., New York 7 27 lm

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Doors open at 7.30 Curtain rises at 8. THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY! Ventilated by the celebrated CENTRIFUGAL FANS, Driven by a five-horse power steam engine, rendering it a
DELIGHTFULLY COOL RESORT
In the warmest weather.
GRAND RE-OPENING,
FOR THE SUMMER SEASON,
FOR THE SUMMER SEASON.
AT SUMMER PRICES,
AT SUMMER PRICES,
AT SUMMER PRICES,
WITH A
POWERFUL DOUBLE COMPANY.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, July 31,
Second and last night but five of
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY,
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY,
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON August 4,
FIRST SUMMER FAMILY MATINEE.
BACCARAL; OR, KNAVES OF THE PACK.
PRICES OF ADMISSION
FOR THE SUMMER SEASON ONLY.
Orchestra, 75c. Parquette, 50c. Family Circle, 25c.
No extra charge for secured seats.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
THE THREE GUARDSMEN
THE THREE GUARDSMEN
GREAT SUCCESS! GREAT SUCCESS!
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, July 31.
Last Night but four of the distinguished Tragedian,
MR. JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH,
Who will appear in his popular character of
D'ARTAGNAN,
in the grand Romantic Play entitled
THE THREE GUARDSMEN!
M'ME SCHELLER AS ANNE OF AUSTRIA.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS NIGHTLY.
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT, in connexion with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-16§

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
ALL SUMMER.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, the best preventive against sickness of the coming summer.
5 24 3m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,
Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets Crapes Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them, they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 10

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain indenture of mortgage of the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, to me as mortgagee in trust to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $35,000 which mortgage is dated the 1st day of November, A. D. 1860, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1860, in Mortgage Book "B," pages 107, 108, 109, 110, and 111, do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage, expose to Public Sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866 upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said Mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, from the point of intersection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, at or near Tyrone Station, in Blair county, to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known and designated as "The Intersection," being about three miles and one quarter from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tyrone Station, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said company, adjacent to or connected with, or on the line of said section of three and one quarter miles of road, and all the tolls, incomes, issues and profits to be derived and to arise from the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots or stations between said points on said section of three and one-quarter miles with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool houses, coal houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate, buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above mentioned property and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad extending from the point of intersection of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the Pennsylvania Railroad to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known and designated as "The Intersection" is about 3¼ miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons, on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid, as aforesaid, the said Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street,
6 11 m3m Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

I, R. FRANKLIN RALEY, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, of the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as mortgagee in trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $50,000, which mortgage is dated the 1st day of February, A. D. 1861, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1861 in mortgage book B, page 118 etc. and in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre on the 26th day of February, A. D., 1861, in mortgage book E, page 406, etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request, to me directed of the holders of more than $20,000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage, expose to public sale, and sell to the highest and best bidder, by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia on Thursday the 27th day of September A. D. 1866 upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises and franchises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from Tyrone Station, Blair county Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg, in Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, cross-ties, chairs, spikes, iron, timber, bridges, fences, together with all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company appurtenant to said road and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and company and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railway depots and stations between said points, with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate, buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and owned by said Company in connection therewith, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and Company.

The said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad extending from said Tyrone Station, Blair county, to and through the borough of Philipsburg, in Centre county, is about 23½ miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter.

Payment on account of the said balance of purchase money to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds and coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend, and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase-money being paid as aforesaid, the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers, in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to the said sale or premises may be had on application to the undersigned Trustee, at his office, No. 42 South THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

R. FRANKLIN RALEY, Trustee,
No. 42 South Third street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 11 m3m Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 § No. 706 CHESNUT Street

DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.
DR. C. L. MUNNS
5 21 6m No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
7 26 3m§ CORNER RACE.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me, as Mortgagee in Trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $225,000 which Mortgage is dated the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book A, pages 363-4-5-6-7 and 8, and in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book E, page 176 etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than $50,000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said Mortgage expose to public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866 upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad near Tyrone, Blair county, Pennsylvania to Philipsburg, Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points, with all the buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle-works, tool-houses, coal houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate, buildings and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, extending from the intersection of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the railroad formerly belonging to the Tyrone and Lockhaven Railroad Company, but now to the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Company, is about 20 miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within 20 days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid as aforesaid, the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed or conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers, in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street,
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 21 mf4m Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,
12 mthst No. 510 RACE Street.

SHIPPING.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS,"
"HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."
Steam to
LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATE OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABINS.......................$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE.......................$36
THE PAID CERTIFICATES
issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.
Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE,"
1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELphia Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1§ DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

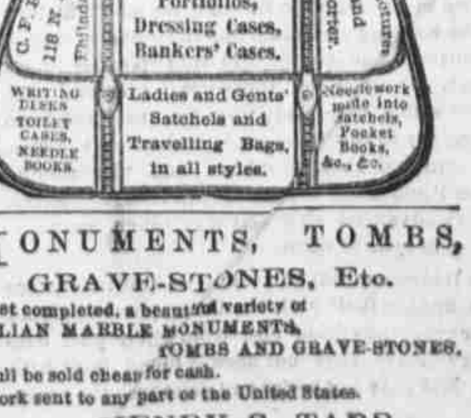
A HINT TO TOBACCO CHEWERS

WEDDING-CAKE FINE CUT

TOBACCO.

The only FINE CUT TOBACCO ever manufactured in Philadelphia.

The Best in the Market.
EVERYBODY USES IT.
Manufactured from the Best Leaf.
SOLD EVERYWHERE. [6 1]
Factory, S. E. corner BROAD and WALLACE Streets



MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES.
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
4 wtm§ No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1866.

PERSONS LEAVING THE CITY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, CAN HAVE THE EVENING TELEGRAPH MAILED TO THEIR ADDRESS. TERMS, 75 CENTS PER MONTH.

The Practical Statesmanship of Conservatism.

THERE are no men who make louder pretensions to *practical statesmanship* than our self-styled "Conservatives." Their special boast is that they are not abstractionists. They have a holy horror of what *they* are pleased to call fanaticism. They profess to base their political action on the broad grounds of expediency. They never tire of denouncing those "impractical" men who will insist on principle. In a word, they are, in their own estimate, the embodied quintessence of political wisdom.

Unfortunately, these pretensions, when brought to the test of facts, are dissipated into very thin air. It is then found that the most impracticable of all impracticables are these very boasters. We at once discover that wisdom will probably still remain in the world long after the melancholy demise of these profound gentlemen shall have taken place.

Real wisdom in politics, as in everything else, is based upon truth. Practical statesmanship is nothing more than the conduct of affairs in the State according to true principles. But your self-sufficient conservative prides himself upon being no *theorist* or *abstractionist*—meaning by those terms that he does not regulate his action by abstract or theoretical truth. His idea of statesmanship is to get along with things as they come up by temporary make-shifts and expedients, and without any reference to the principles which lie at the bottom of affairs. Palliatives that alleviate for the moment are vigorously applied, while the radical restorative that would go to the root of the difficulty is neglected. Compromises that merely promise to put off the evil day are resorted to, as though no hour of settlement would ever come. The inevitable crash of bankruptcy is postponed a little while by a process of political shinning, instead of a resort to those fundamental reforms and retrenchments that would save the estate intact. But the trouble is that these temporary expedients are soon, to use a phrase of the times, "played out." Our conservative quack keeps on applying his palliatives, but meanwhile the disease reaches its crisis and the patient dies on his hands. Our political "lame duck" goes shinning around, paying three and four per cent a month for temporary loans, until he goes to protest, and the game is up. Principles will work right on, whether our conservative skeptics believe it or not; and their petty make-shifts and expediencies are brushed aside, like so many cobwebs, in the stately march of events.

Look back over the history of the country, and see what these immensely *practical* men have done for us. They wouldn't believe in the necessary and eternal antagonism of freedom and slavery. Instead of meeting the question manfully, and by a wise and bold course settling it on the final basis of principle, they were forever compromising—fixing things up for to-day, careless of what might be the result to-morrow. They always thought that all the trouble was caused by a few "fanatics" and "extremists" on both sides, forgetful or ignorant of the fact that slavery and freedom are themselves the widest extremes—separated by an infinity of distance. Well, they gave their *practical* statesmanship full swing. We had compromise after compromise, until it seemed as though the dignity and freedom of the nation would be wholly compromised away; and what was the result? Simply that the nation was plunged into civil war; and the contest which, under a truly wise statesmanship, would have been carried to a bloodless issue years before, had now to be settled on the battle-field, at an infinite cost of treasure and life. Pretty dearly we paid for that conservative whistle. The practical statesmanship of compromise and expediencies and make shifts demonstrated itself to be a very huge *sham*.

During the conduct of the war we had, unfortunately, full opportunity to witness further exhibitions of "conservative" wisdom. Every sensible man saw from the start that slavery was the one vital point of the Rebellion. The rugged common sense of the country at once said, "Strike it there." But no; our conservatives held up their hands in pious horror. Slavery was the one thing sacred. It must not be touched, or the Rebels would be *exasperated!* Our great conservative general hastened to publish a proclamation, that if the slaves should rise and strike for their liberty, he would put them down with an "iron hand." That was more than he ever said or did to their Rebel masters. Well, the conservatives raised such a howl, that our good President LINCOLN, who always desired to have a pretty unanimous public sentiment behind him, waited and waited until two years of terrible and, much of the time, disastrous campaigning and fighting had been done, before he struck that fatal blow which sealed the fate of the Rebellion, at the same time that it secured the freedom of a race. It might just as well have been struck two years before, and would have been, had it not been for the opposition of the conservatives. This was another exhibition of their "*practical statesmanship*," and it cost us thousands upon thousands of lives and millions of money.

And so we might go through the whole history of the war, and we should find these conservatives a constant dead-weight, and drag upon the Union cause. Every one of those great practical measures which everybody now sees to have been necessary to the successful conduct of the war, encountered their stubborn and unreasoning opposition. They were always just so far behind. Every advanced step that was taken had to be taken in *spite* of them.

Is it strange that this class of politicians are now finding fault with the Union party? Could we expect anything else from their past conduct? Have they not *always* found fault with it? Did they not resist and denounce the emancipation of the slaves, the arming of the blacks, the confiscation of Rebel property, and the other great measures for putting down the Rebellion, as virulently and as boisterously as they now do the equally essential and vital measures for the safe reconstruction of the late Rebel States? This outcry of the conservatives against the policy of the Union party is no *new* thing. We have heard it during the whole time since the war first broke out. We have seen, too, how little justice and reason there is in it, and how disastrous would have been the results had we been governed by it. Conservatism is a sham. Its "practical wisdom" is practical foolishness. The present crisis calls for the same bold and radical treatment which was found to be our only safety during the Rebellion. The conservative leaders are quacks and charlatans. They do not understand the case, and they cannot treat it.

Another Riot among the Reconstructed.

ONCE more our country has been disgraced by an exhibition of that mob violence, every repetition of which carries us backwards towards the semi-barbaric days of the feudal ages. The Committee of Congress appointed to examine into the causes of the Memphis riots have hardly had time to affix their names to a report, and the public printer has not been allowed sufficient opportunity to work the copies of the document off of his presses, when we are again startled by the occurrence of another repetition of the same bloody scenes, only in an aggravated form. The city of New Orleans was yesterday the scene of as brutal a series of murders as we have on record. The accounts, as they come to us from that city, are so vague that we will refer to the primary influence which induced men to forget that they were Christians or citizens, and allowed them to enkindle the worst passions of human nature.

After the capture of the city by our forces under General BUTLER, and after his removal from the position of Military Commander of the State of Louisiana, a Convention to reorganize the State was called to meet in 1864. That Convention met, and, after framing a temporary Constitution, adjourned, but not *sine die*. After the lapse of two years, Governor WELLS, desirous of having the State relieved of certain of the oppressive laws on her statute-books, and anxious to secure a more general and just system of legislation relating to franchise, has reassembled that Convention. The object of this action is the adoption of a new State Constitution and the correction of certain abuses which have come down even through the fiery ordeal of war. When that Convention was called to order, a mob, composed of those citizens who were opposed to the anticipated action of that body, assembled for the purpose of breaking in upon its deliberations.

In opposition to these was a negro procession, and as both appear to have been eager for a fight, a collision soon occurred. It would seem, from the conflicting accounts, that the negro procession was assaulted by a body of whites, who were repulsed with severe slaughter. Whereupon a vast crowd of armed citizens, accompanied by the police of the city, attacked the negroes, killing from four to ten. The blacks behaved with bravery, returning all shots with interest, and two whites are said to have died, while a number were severely wounded. Meanwhile, with that characteristic perception of what is right which always abounds in policemen, the officers proceeded to the City Hall, where the Convention was peaceably sitting, dragged out its President and members, and amid the cheers of the mob and cries of "hang 'em," they escorted the only peaceably disposed party in the city to the common jail.

It appears, however, that, notwithstanding the laudable desire of Mayor MONROE and the police to arrest all who were to be the victims of the riot, that the mob increased, got so large as to be beyond the control of the civil authorities, and as it was reported that the negroes were organizing, a scene of blood and destruction was anticipated.

At this juncture, when a crisis was approaching, the military authorities appeared and took the city in hand. Martial law, after an unnecessary delay of many hours, was at last proclaimed. United States troops patrolled the streets, the mob was dispersed at the point of the bayonet, and cannon placed so as to command all the leading streets. By this desperate remedy the diseased condition of the social system was at last cured, or at least temporarily repressed.

Upon this, the second series of bloody, and, in fact, causeless riots, it behooves the people to pay attention to some practical suggestions, and to draw some unavoidable inferences. The first thought which occurs is the frightful condition of the public mind in a community where the pushing of a white man by a black, or the striking of a black man by a white, will inevitably lead to a dreadful collision between the races. It is apparent even to the greatest optimist that it is not a healthy state of public feeling. The distinction between the races has always been clearly drawn, but never before have there been organizations whose declared object is to revenge any insult on any one of its own color. We can feel no surprise at the conduct of the negroes: our only wonder is that these scenes were not enacted years ago, and that the South was not made one vast San Domingo.

They have been oppressed and down-trodden so long that, as every suffering must come to an end, we are not surprised that even the docile black is determined to assert his rights and protect himself. The well-known characteristics of the freedmen, among which long suffering and good nature have long held a prominent place, forbids the conclusion that these fights were originated by them. That they have resented an insult is evident, and that the fury of hatred between the two classes is now burning high is apparent to all. In such a condition of society, does it behoove us to leave the "reconstructed" South to fight its own battles? Shall we sit calmly by and watch a bloody contest in which the oppressed will probably be brutally butchered, and principally because they have been our friends? Are the men who are ready to provoke such a conflict such as should sit in our Capitol and make our laws?

Were there no other evidence of the impolicy of allowing the South to return to her old political power, this one testimony would be sufficient. What is needed is that a powerful military force be constantly kept on hand, and not only kept within call, but be at once called on in case of any emergency. General GRANT has testified to the necessity of having a continual supply of troops stationed throughout the South. And if, instead of talking about giving them political rights, our authorities were to discuss the question of granting them proper and adequate military protection, we would be acting like a sensible, practical people, and not like a set of theorists, seeking to secure the shadow of Union, where really all is jealousy, dissension, and bitterness.

Politics and Theology—Jerry Black to the Rescue!

THE Honorable JEREMIAH S. BLACK appears before the public in a two-and-a-half column article, in the character of a miscellaneous mentor of the clerical profession—a sort of political professor of hermeneutics, homolectics, Church history, pastoral theology, and pulpit elocution. JEREMIAH'S theology is of a piece with his statesmanship. He is opposed to "political preaching"—of course he is—except it be of *his kind* of politics. He could listen to one of JOHN CHAMBERS' pro-slavery harangues with sweet satisfaction, but would be horrified by a sermon from PAUL'S text, that God has made of one blood all nations to dwell upon the face of the earth.

That JEREMIAH'S temper is serene, and his spirit pure, and his breast nearly *bursting* with patriotism, is evidenced by the following extract, in which the lamented martyr of liberty, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, is likened to the bloody and brutal NERO:—

"It is true that PAUL counselled obedience to the Government of NERO; and I am aware that modern clergymen interpret his words as a justification of the doctrine that support of an existing administration is 'part of their allegiance to God.' Several Synods and other ecclesiastical bodies have solemnly *resolved* something to that effect. But they forget that what PAUL advised was simple submission, not active assistance to NERO. The Christians of that day did not indorse his atrocities merely because he was 'the administration duly placed in power.' They did not *go with him to the theatre, applaud his acting, or praise him in the churches when he kidnapped their brethren, set fire to a city, or desolated a province. Nor did they assist at his apotheosis after his death, or pronounce funeral sermons to show that he was greater than* SCIPIO, *more virtuous than* CATO, *and more eloquent than* CICERO."

JEREMIAH should renounce the law and politics, and go largely into theology. His talents in that direction are too brilliant to lie idle. As the South is just now somewhat destitute of preachers, he might start a theological seminary somewhere down there, and furnish "cussed be Canaan" theology by the wholesale. As he would need a corps of coadjutors, we would suggest to him to engage the services of the following *eminent* and *godly* men as Professors, viz.:—Rev. JOHN CHAMBERS, Rev. CHAUNCEY C. BURR, Rev. HENRY CLAY DEAN, and the "Rev. Petroleum V. Naseby." These, with the *Rev.* JEREMIAH S. BLACK, *D. D.*, at their head, would make a school of divinity not to be sneezed at, and capable of supplying the Rebels with ministers after their own hearts for some time to come.

The Working of the Atlantic Cable.

A MORNING contemporary throws suspicion upon the Atlantic cable being in perfect working order, because no news was given from the 20th to the 26th instant. But the full bulletins received from the *Great Eastern* give news of at least the 21st, 22d, and 23d instant. It also calls attention to the fact that no commercial news was given on the 26th and 27th. That may be true, but the same paper puolished in its despatches this morning both political and commercial news from London, dated Saturday evening, July 28.

The New York *Herald* has also special despatches from London of that date, and the *Tribune* of the evening previous.

We see no reason to doubt that the cable is, as Mr. FIELD says, in perfect working order.

The Latest European News.

THE latest news from Europe is, that an armistice of four weeks has been agreed upon, commencing July 27, between Prussia, Austria, Bavaria, etc. The "propositions" which are meanwhile to be discussed look to permanent peace throughout all Europe.

In the English Parliament there is a disposition to make the claims of our country, growing out of the Rebellion, the subject of a special commission.

HOW LONG IS "VERY LONG?"—ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS says that if he gets into the Senate he doesn't expect to stay there "*very long.*" Remembering that "doubtful things are mighty uncertain," we should have been better pleased had Mr. STEPHENS expressed himself more definitely. We suspect there is a discretionary loop hole left here, through which even a term of six years might pass.

LETTER FROM BALTIMORE.

Political Affairs in Maryland—Appointment of Postmaster for Baltimore—The Approaching Contest for the Mayoralty, Etc.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

BALTIMORE, July 30, 1866.

It is to be regretted that the Union party in this city and throughout Maryland is so utterly, and, I fear, almost hopelessly divided. This division is not so much in sentiment with reference to the paramount and all-absorbing question of loyalty and of the Union, as it is in mere political preferences and personal interests. It is more a split or disagreement among leaders, each ambitious of gaining their own point or end, than among the rank and file—the bone and sinew—the sovereign element of the true, original Union party. It is a fact not to be overlooked, that there is a very large body of the Union men here and throughout our State inclined towards conservatism.

I am gratified to observe that General Edward Shriver, of Frederick City, Md., who I have known intimately for many years, has been appointed and confirmed Postmaster of Baltimore, in place of Mr. Purnell. General Shriver was an original and active Democrat. He subsequently supported Douglas for the Presidency. As soon as the war broke out he took sides with the Administration of Mr. Lincoln, strongly supporting him and his measures. He received the appointment of Brigadier-General, and served in that capacity until after the Rebellion was subdued, doing much good for the Union cause. He is a gentleman highly esteemed by a very large acquaintance. The appointment gives general satisfaction. He is, of course, an advocate of the reconstruction policy of President Johnson. No better Union man, however, lives.

An unusually large number of our citizens have left town for Cape May and various other summer resorts. The city is very quiet and business dull.

Another heavy thunder-storm, attended with some hail, prevailed here last evening. It is now clear, the atmosphere pure, and our city remarkably healthy. No cholera or epidemic of any kind.

There is likely to be a sharp contest for the Mayoralty of Baltimore next fall. Three, if not four, candidates will be then in the field. Should the Democrats come up and register pretty freely, the chances are ten to one that the conservative or Johnson-policy candidate, whoever he may be, will secure the office. Our present Mayor, Chapman, is an aspirant for re-election, but his chances are slim. He is waiting to see which is the strong side before defining his position. There is no Democratic party in Maryland at present, and not likely to be. It will be conservatism and radicalism; in other words, Johnsonism and Congressism.

"BONO."

THE COAL QUESTION IN ENGLAND.—The exports of coal, culm, and cinders from Great Britain for the first four months of the current year reached 2,915,877 tons. In the corresponding period of 1865 the exports were but 2,674,049 tons. The increase has been principally in the exports to Russia, France, Spain, Italy and other continental markets, in consequence of the imminence of war. France took in the four months 576,471 tons, having taken during the corresponding period of 1865 but 501,630 tons.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWING meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's *Press*:—

MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists. 7 14 6m4p

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.
7 30 6m4p JOY, COE & CO.

FOR SALE.—THIRTEEN ACRES OF GROUND North of and in close proximity to Gray's Ferry Bridge, having a front upon the SCHUYLKILL RIVER of 550 FEET, and on THIRTY-FIFTH Street 587 FEET, and upon the PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE, and GRAY'S FERRY RAILROAD, 220 FEET, which is paved and curbed.

This property is located directly opposite the JUNCTION RAILROAD where the READING, PENNSYLVANIA, NEW YORK, and BALTIMORE ROADS connect. A portion of this estate has been recently sold to the Messrs Harrison Brothers & Co., who are now engaged in erecting large Manufactories and wharves upon it. This is one of the most desirable business locations upon the Schuylkill river and is well worthy the attention of persons desirous of obtaining good positions for MANUFACTURING or other purposes.

Terms, one half Cash; balance on Mortgage.
WILLIAM H. KEICHLINE,
7 31 tuths6t4p No 425 FRANKLIN Street.

CITY OF QUINCY, ILLINOIS, BONDS.

Holders of said Bonds can exchange them for new Bonds, which the State pays like State Bonds.

Address, or call on O. C. Skinner, of Quincy, Ill., at office of KIDDER, PIERCE & CO., No. 19 BROAD Street, New York, for 30 days. 7 31 lmrp

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
PROF. R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
EASTON, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

Office, No. 224 South Delaware Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA, July 20th, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of tax, payable on and after July 31st, 1866.
7 21 10t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

ANALEPTICA.—Analeptic treatment, by E. BOYLSTON JACKSON, M. D., No. 250 North TENTH street, is the only reliable, scientific, legitimate and successful practice for the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all diseases of the Lungs. 7 30 6t4p*

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR; ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3j5

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE-BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

TO SOLDIERS ENTITLED TO
EXTRA BOUNTY! *EXTRA BOUNTY!*
EXTRA BOUNTY! *EXTRA BOUNTY!*
To Soldiers' Widows, Fathers, Mothers, Brothers, Minor Children.
OWENS & CO.

Have collected Claims with greater satisfaction than any firm in the business.

OUR MOTTO IS PROMPTNESS AND ACCURACY.

Bounty Bill just passed gives all soldiers who enlisted for three years since April 19, 1861, and served their full term of service, or were discharged before the expiration of said term of service on account of wounds or other disability incurred in the line of duty, and received one hundred dollars bounty, and no more, are now entitled to an extra bounty of one hundred dollars. Widows, Fathers, Mothers, Brothers, Sisters, and Minor Children of deceased soldiers who enlisted for three years as above, and died in the service, or from disease or wounds contracted in the service and line of duty, are entitled to the above extra one hundred dollars.

To be obtained promptly by calling upon
OWENS & CO.,
No. 527 CHESNUT Street,
Second story, front room,
7 31 7t Opposite State House.

N. B.—Applications by mail promptly attended to.

VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS,
WRITTEN, ENGRAVED, AND PRINTED.
The Latest London and Paris Styles.
INITIALS, MONOGRAMS, CRESTS, ARMS, ETC., STAMPED ON PAPER AND ENVELOPES, IN COLORS, GRATIS.

The Finest English, French, and American Paper and Envelopes.

MONOGRAMS, ARMS, CRESTS, Designed and Engraved.
WRITING DESKS, TRAVELLING CASES, PORTFOLIOS, POCKET-BOOKS, KNIVES, BACKGAMMON BOARDS, and a very large Stock of
FINE STATIONERY.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
STATIONERS AND CARD ENGRAVERS,
7 28 6mrp No. 913 ARCH Street.

SCHUYLKILL RIVER RAILWAY,
Via Twenty-Second and Twenty-Third Streets.

A NEW ROUTE TO FAIRMOUNT PARK.

FARE..... SEVEN CENTS

EXCHANGE TICKETS, good on all the east and west roads, NINE CENTS. 7 24 1m

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

UNPRECEDENTED SALE.
MOST POPULAR, LAST, AND BEST.
THIRD EDITION NEARLY READY.
MRS. HENRY WOOD'S NEW BOOK.
PRINTED FROM ADVANCE SHEETS.
ELSTER'S FOLLY, ELSTER'S FOLLY,
ELSTER'S FOLLY, ELSTER'S FOLLY,
ELSTER'S FOLLY, ELSTER'S FOLLY,
BY MRS. HENRY WOOD.
BY MRS. HENRY WOOD.
Price $1·50 in Paper, or $2·00 in Cloth.

Author of "East Lynne," "Verner's Pride," "Oswald Cray," "Earl's Heirs," "The Channings," etc.

Complete in one large Duodecimo Volume.

Price $1·50 in Paper, or $2·00 in Cloth.

Send for our Mammoth Descriptive Catalogue. Address all cash orders, retail or wholesale, to
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
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Books sent, postage paid, on receipt of retail price. All NEW BOOKS are at PETERSONS'. 7 14tf4p

OFFICIAL EDITION
OF THE
NEW STAMP LAW,
Which Takes Effect August 1, 1866,
FOR SALE AT STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT Street
AND
No. 103 South FIFTH Street. 7 28 4t

WANTS.

WANTED—A PURCHASER, OR FIRM TO purchase, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND BUSHELS CHARCOAL, to be delivered in Philadelphia or New York this fall.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN THE WOOD AND CHARCOAL BUSINESS, with three thousand dollars capital.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN THE LUMBER AND HOTEL BUSINESS, with two to six thousand dollars capital all on Eastern Shore, Maryland. For further particulars or an interview with the advertiser, address "H. D." Room 45, Jones' Exchange Hotel, Dock street, Philadelphia, or this office, after four days. 7 28 3t*

EVANS & WATSON
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
WAREROOMS
FROM
No. 16 South FOURTH Street,
TO
No. 811 CHESNUT St.,

Where they have on hand a large assortment of their celebrated FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, for bank, mercantile or dwelling house use. They are secured by the best locks, are furnished with wrought iron inside doors, are guaranteed free from dampness and never lose their fire proof qualities. It is to the interest of all desiring protection against either fire or burglars, to give us a call before purchasing, as our prices are lower than other makers.

EVANS & WATSON,
7 19 tustu6t4p No. 811 CHESNUT Street.

PERFECTION
IS RARELY ATTAINED, YET
A. B. W. BULLARD'S
IMPROVED OIL SOAP,
FOR REMOVING
Grease, Paint, Pitch, and Varnish,

From all Goods of Durable Colors, is ahead of anything yet discovered.

It leaves the Goods soft, and as perfect as when new, with no spot upon which dust can collect, as is the case with all the preparations heretofore sold for cleansing goods.

It is delicately perfumed, and entirely free from the disagreeable odor of Benzine, and all other resinous fluids.

COUNTERFEITS

Of this preparation are extant, therefore be sure and take none but that which has the autograph of A. B. W. BULLARD on the label.

Manufactured by the Proprietors,
A. B. W. BULLARD & CO.,
WORCESTER, MASS.

General Agents for Pennsylvania,
DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.
For sale by all Druggists. 7 9 3m

COLORADO SILVER MINES.
TO CAPITALISTS!
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS WANTED.

A responsible and reliable party, who has spent the greater part of three years in Colorado, engaged in mining, intends leaving for the silver district of that locality about the middle of August, and is desirous of meeting with a capitalist who will loan for nine months, at seven per cent. per annum, TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS. The said money to be used in prospecting for mines and developing the same to a certain extent.

The property to be organized into a company the coming winter, a large working capital being raised to thoroughly develop the mines. Parties advancing this $10,000 will receive a one-half interest in all the mines secured.

Good and substantial mining stocks, to the value of $150,000, will be put up as collateral, and 10,000 shares of stock in a first-class mining company having a large working capital will be given as a bond.

The very best of references will be given. Principals will address
W. H., No. 30 BROAD Street,
7 30 3t* (Room No. 36), New York city.

THE FIRST
GRAND BALL OF THE SEASON,
AT CAPE ISLAND,
Will be given in the Magnificent Dining-Room of
CONGRESS HALL,
On Wednesday Evening, Aug. 1, 1866.
7 30 3t]

THE AMERICAN BUREAU OF MINES,
No. 64 BROADWAY.

Mines, Mineral Lands, and Ores examined and reported upon. Competent Engineers furnished to Mining Companies.

Consultations afforded on all Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Questions, at the office of the Bureau,

GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President.
DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary. 3 10 tuths rp

IMPROVED ELLIPTIC HOOK
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES
OFFICE, No. 923 CHESNUT STREET.

FLOAT SEWING MACHINES, Repaired and proved. 6 5 tuthsSm*

DRY GOODS.

CURWEN STODDART & BRO.

FRENCH ROBE CHINTZES,
REDUCED TO 31 CENTS.
Summer Stock at Closing Prices.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER.
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. Second Street,
7 1 3t Above Wille w.

LINEN SHEETS
FOR SINGLE BEDS
Closing out a large lot at
VERY LOW PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
7 31 3t Above Willow.

DRESS GOODS FOR HOT WEATHER,
CLOSING AT REDUCED PRICES.
Lawns, 25, 28, 31, and 37½c.
Broche Organdies, 30c.
Mousseline a Soie, 30 and 35c.
Black ground Grenadines, 37½c.
ALL STYLES OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS AT VERY LOW PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
7 31 3t Above Willow.

E. M. NEEDLES,
No. 1024 CHESNUT St.,
WILL CLOSE HIS STOCK OF PRINTED
LINEN LAWNS,
At 50 Cents Per Yard.

These Goods are CHOICE STYLES, and WARRANTED ALL LINEN.

Also, a choice assortment of goods suitable for
WHITE BODIES.

Ladies about leaving the City for the Sea Shore or Watering Places would do well to inspect my stock, as it is offered on a basis of Gold at 30 per cent. [7 23 12t*

GROCERIES, ETC.

AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
IMPORTERS OF TEAS,
Have taken the Store
NO. 932 ARCH STREET,
NO. 932 ARCH STREET,
NO. 932 ARCH STREET,
Chapman's former store, where they have opened an immense stock of the purest
TEAS, COFFEES, AND SPICES,
Which they will sell at the very lowest market prices, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Only the best and purest goods sold.
TAPE NOTICE.
POSITIVELY NO MISREPRESENTATION
Of an article under any circumstances.
ALL OUR COFFEES ROASTED
Without water, lard, or grease.
The best $1·00 and $1·25 Oolong Teas in the country.
Try the Tea Mixture of the American Tea Company, the most delicious in the country, at $1·25.
The very best uncolored Japanese Teas at $1·00, $1·25, and $1·50.
The best and purest roasted Rio Coffee, at 30 cents; the very best imported, 35 cents.
The best and purest Laguayra, Java, and Jamaica Coffee in the country.
Orders received, and sent free to all parts of the city and country.
THE AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
7 10tuths19t No. 932 ARCH Street.

SHERRY WINE.
FINE HARMONY SHERRY WINE.
ALSO, FINEST QUALITY CROWN SHERRY.
For sale by the cask or demijohn.
ALSO, CHOICE TABLE CLARET,
FOR SALE BY
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
4 14 [3p] S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

PERSONAL.

BUT IF YOU WANT GOOD TEA, CALL AT WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

THE FINEST BLACK TEA IN THE UNITED States for sale at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. Price $1 60 per pound.

OUR $1·60 BLACK TEA IS CONSIDERED by old East Indian merchants, and other experienced judges, to be the finest specimen of Tea that has been imported into this country for nearly nineteen years. Address orders to WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

RICH, FRAGRANT DOLLAR TEA, AT WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

FAIR QUALITY BLACK TEA, 80 AND 90 cents, at WILSON'S.

WILSON'S PRICES FOR TEA—60, 80, AND 90 cents, $1, $1·10, $1·25, $1·30, $1·40, $1·50, and $1·60.

20 CENTS.—ROASTED COFFEE, A LITTLE broken, but very good, at WILSON'S.

BEST ROASTED COFFEES—20, 30, 35, AND 40 cents, at WILSON'S.

IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO GET GOOD TEA from your grocer, send to WILSON'S.

IF YOU WANT TO TASTE PURE OLD JAVA Coffee, 40 cents per pound, send to WILSON'S.

THOSE WHO LOVE GOOD TEA AND ARE able to appreciate it can obtain it at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. There is no Tea in New York or Philadelphia that can equal our $1·60 Black.

N. B.—We have no objection to supplying those of our Philadelphia Tea Dealers who buy for cash, with our good Teas with the single exception of our $1·60 Black, as that Tea when sold cannot be replaced for any money. We shall reserve that for our own regular retail trade. It is like throwing pearls before swine to sell such magnificent Tea as that to people who cannot appreciate it. Address
WILSON'S OLD ESTABLISHED
TEA WAREHOUSE,
7 27 1m No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

REGULAR LINE FOR HARTFORD, CONN., direct, via the DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.

The steamer SUSAN, Captain Vanderveer, now loading at the second wharf above MARKET Street, will leave as above on THURSDAY next, August 2.

Freight taken on reasonable terms. Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
7 30 3t No. 132 South WHARVES.

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF FINE OLD English Books, comprising the finest editions, with many of great rarity, together with a rich assortment of French Facetiæ.
B. ASHWORTH,
No. 228 S. NINTH Street, below Walnut.
N. B.—Old Books bought in large or small quantities or exchanged. 7 26tu4p

HARRISON'S PARIAN WHITE, FOR THE complexion, gives the rich warm tone of the Parian marble. Sold at No. 26 South SEVENTH street. 4 7 1m

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

News from the Isthmus—Arrival of a Steamer Direct from New Zealand to Panama, Etc.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The steamer *Henry Chauncey* has arrived, with the California mails of July 10.

The Panama dates, which are to the 23d inst., state that the prospects of the present railroad company getting a renewal of their charter are very slight, and strong efforts are making to put the road in the hands of the new company, the present one giving great dissatisfaction in their management.

The Central American States are all quiet. President Perez has been re-elected in Chili, and all fears of a revolution are dissipated.

Matters in Peru are still unsettled, and trouble was expected. An attempt was made to assassinate Garcia Moreno, ex-President of Ecuador, on his landing at Callao. He was wounded by a pistol, but not much injured.

The arrival of the first steamer from New Zealand at Panama had excited much interest and good feeling. She made the passage in twenty-six days, two days under the schedule time, and brought ninety passengers. The route is spoken of as very delightful as regards temperature, the thermometer ranging from 50 to 76.

The New Zealand dates are to the 24th of June. Mr. Stafford's new Ministry was complete. A new religion had sprung up among the Maories and Waikato, abandoning the Han-Han fanaticism, and establishing St. Peter as their patron saint. It was feared that the Han-Hans would again make trouble.

The agricultural lands of the province are to be sold in future at £1 per acre, and pastoral lands at 10s. The mission of the Governor among the hostile tribes had failed. They have resolved to shut their territory against Europeans, and not let the law have a footing.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, July 31, 1866.

The Stock Market continues inactive, but prices are without any material change.

Government bonds are firmly held at the advance. Old 5-20s sold at 108¾, a slight advance. 98⅝ was bid for 10-40s and 104 for 7·30s.

City loans are dull and lower; the new issue sold at 98¼@98⅜, a decline of ¼.

Railroad shares are the most active on the list. Catawissa preferred sold largely at 38¼@38⅜, a slight advance; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56⅛@56⅜, a slight decline; Philadelphia and Erie at 30½, no change; Minehill at 55⅝, a slight advance; North Pennsylvania at 38¼, no change; and Camden and Amboy at 122, no change; 38 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 57 for Norristown; 64⅜ for Lehigh Valley; and 45½ for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is more doing. Hestonville sold at 18⅝; Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 21¼; and Union at 42½; 44 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; and 38 for Spruce and Pine.

Canal shares are firmly held. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 35¼@35⅜; 27 was bid for common do.; 118 for Morris Canal preferred; and 14⅜ for Susquehanna Canal.

Bank shares are in good demand for investment. Mechanics' sold at 32; 225 was bid for North America; 142 for Philadelphia; 128 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 55 for Commercial; 94 for Northern Liberties; 100 for Southwark; 53 for Penn Township; 55 for Girard; 82 for Western; 31 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 65½ for City; and 65 for Corn Exchange.

Quotations of Gold—10 A. M., 148⅝; 11 A. M., 148½; 12 M., 149⅛; 1 P. M., 148⅞.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money is offered in abundance at 4@5 per cent., and stock houses make up their accounts with unusual ease. In commercial paper, no change of consequence. Best names pass at 5 per cent., good at 5½@6½. The disposition with money-lenders is to make short engagements at low interest, and money at call promises to rule low during the next four months. Congress has adjourned without taking an important step towards reducing the volume of the currency, and the effect of this neglect will be soon apparent in the form of speculations of all kinds. A part of the advance of this morning is to be attributed to the European news, but the chief element of strength in stocks is to be found in the certainty of cheap money and crops enough to give the railroads large earnings and the resulting confidence of the public."

—The latest quotations at the London Stock Exchange compare as follows:—

Five-twenties..	66½@67	67¼@69¼	69¾@70	70¼@71
Illinois Central	75¼@76¼	75½@76½	77 @77½	79¼@79¾
Erie............	38 @38½	39½@	42½@42½	44½@44½
Consols.........	87¼@87⅜	87¼@87⅜	@88½	88⅜@88½

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$5000 City 6s new.... 98¼	10 sh Mor Canal.... 84
$1100 do.....lots. 98½	11 sh Penn R....... 56⅜
$1000 do......old 94¼	100 sh do'....Mon 56½
200 sh St Nich Coal b5 2⅛	10 sh do......... 56⅜
100 sh do...... b5 2⅛	1 sh Ph & E...... 30½
100 sh Cata pf... b30 38⅛	58 sh Minehill...lots 55⅝
100 sh do ..s30wn 38¼	300 sh Sch. N pf.... 35⅜
100 sh do.......b5 38⅜	200 sh Clinton Coal.. ⅜
200 sh do ...lots. 38⅛	20 sh 13th & 15th.... 21¼
100 sh do......s30 38⅛	100 sh Hest R b5 18⅝

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	148	149
American Silver, ¼s and ½s	140	142
Compound Interest Notes:—		
" " June, 1864....	13¼	13½
" " July, 1864....	12¾	13
" " August, 1864....	12¼	12½
" " October, 1864....	11¼	11½
" " Dec., 1864....	10¼	10½
" " May, 1865....	8¼	8½
" " August, 1865....	6¾	7
" " Sept., 1865....	6¼	6½
" " October, 1865....	5¾	6

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, July 31.—The Flour Market continues to be characterized by extreme dulness, and prices are barely maintained. There is no demand for shipment, and only a limited inquiry for home consumption. 1000 bbls. Northwestern extra family were taken on private terms. In the absence of other sales, to any extent, we quote superfine at $6·87½@7·50; extra at $7 50@8 50; new wheat do. at $10 50@11; Northwestern extra family at $9·50@11; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., at $10 50@11; and fancy brands at $12@14, as in quality. In Rye Flour and Corn Meal no transactions to notice.

There is not much Wheat offering, and the demand is limited. $2·60 was bid for new Delaware red. White is dull, and prices are nominal. A lot of Western Rye sold at 95c. Corn is inactive, and prices are drooping. Sales of yellow at 93@94c., and 1500 bushels mixed Western at 93c. Oats meet with a limited inquiry at yesterday's quotations. Sales of 2200 bushels new Delaware at 55c.

Prices of Barley and Malt are nominal.

Whisky remains without change. Small sales of Pennsylvania at $2 23@2 24, and Ohio at $2·29.

NEW RAILWAY IN IRELAND.—A railway is about to be constructed between Clonmel, the chief town of Tipperary, and the town of Dungarvan, in the county of Waterford, passing through Lismore. The Duke of Devonshire takes £60,000 worth of shares, and advances a further sum of £60,000 towards the immediate completion of the work.

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

SAD ACCIDENT.—A sad and melancholy accident occurred yesterday morning near Egg Harbor City, by which a young man named Frank Clarendon lost his life. He was employed as brakesman on the express train, which leaves Atlantic City at eight minutes past seven o'clock in the morning, and when near the above designated place, he was accidentally precipitated from the platform and killed.

NEW FERRY BOAT.—The Camden and Philadelphia Steamboat Ferry Company are now building a large and elegant new steamboat, to ply in conjunction with their others between the two cities. It is to be somewhat larger than the other two, and finished in a most substantial and convenient style. This ferry company are also paving Federal street, from Front to their ferry house, which cannot fail to be a great convenience to the public.

COOPER'S POINT.—The new Ferry Company at Cooper's Point are busily engaged in finishing up those improvements and conveniences which are essential for the public accommodation. This ferry will be of great advantage to marketmen who deal in Kensington and the upper section of Philadelphia.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.*]

THE PHILADELPHIA COUNCILMEN IN ST. LOUIS.—On Friday last, the Committee of the Councils of this city, who are now inspecting the great West, left St. Louis for Chicago. It seems that they were entertained in the handsomest manner in the former city. So, just previous to their departure therefrom, they set themselves to work upon the traditionary resolutions, and produced the following:—

Resolved, That we hereby tender our sincere thanks to the authorities of the city of St. Louis for their kindness and courtesy, as well as for the interest they have taken in showing us all the various points of interest connected with their great and growing city, as well as with their efforts to show us the great attraction of their State—the Iron Mountain—and other matters of interest.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolution be signed by all the committee, and sent to the municipal authorities.

Mr. Stokley, President of the Common Council, presented a copy of the above to Mr. John F. Thornton, of the Board of Aldermen of St. Louis, and, in a few remarks, complimented the Mayor and St. Louis Council Committee very highly for the courtesy shown them during their stay in the city.

Mr. Thornton responded, thanking the delegation for their visit, and concluded by regretting that the city of St. Louis was not able to show them a more fitting reception and greater hospitality.

The Committee of our Councils were likewise delighted with the fare they received at the Lindell House, in acknowledgment of which they adopted the following:—

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to Messrs Hatch, Weaver, Felt & Co., proprietors of the Lindell House, for their kindness and hospitality in attending to our accommodation and comfort while guests at their house, and during our stay in the city of St. Louis, and we are satisfied, from their care and attention as bestowed upon us, "They know how to keep a hotel."

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing be forwarded to Messrs. Hatch, Weaver, Felt & Co., the proprietors of said house.

THE GREAT "CABLE" EXCITEMENT.—Amidst the turmoil of war in Europe and the bitter agitation of politics in our own country, one of the greatest events of modern times has transpired. No one in a merely cursory glance can grasp the greatness of the event. It is one of those which mark an era in the world's history. One that the more we look at it the more we wonder at the undaunted and untiring energy of these who carried the great undertaking through. Yes, the world is now girdled. That which was laughed at by the skeptical as a chimera is now an accomplished fact, and everybody will begin to wonder why any one had a doubt of its success before.

All the eight torturing years of suspense to the originators, and the bitter revilings they suffered, will be forgotten. We will only remember that it was done. Just at this time, too, the news in Europe is of that great and absorbing nature that well illustrates the necessity of rapid communication with the Old World. There are still some unbelievers who doubt the success of the cable. They are those who must have facts driven into their heads with mallets. Our bulletin boards still continue to publish news items of absorbing interest. In our telegraphic columns will be found deeply interesting news from the belligerent powers in Europe.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.—James Bannin and Felix Shields were arrested for fighting in the streets, and assaulting an officer. Both of the parties were intoxicated at the time, and were fighting. Officer McKibben undertook to arrest them for this, when they turned their wrath upon him, and nearly tore his clothes from his back. They were committed by Alderman Shoemaker in default of $800 bail each to answer. It is about time that some severe examples were made of those lawless rowdies who take advantage of their organized crowds to assault officers of the peace while in the discharge of their duties. It has been our painful task to chronicle many aggravated cases of this kind within the past few weeks, and it is about time it was done away with.

ANOTHER STABBING AFFAIR.—A man by the name of Campbell got exasperated at an Italian named Michael Paride night before last, at Mead alley wharf, and a fight ensued. Campbell is a fiery, hot-headed fellow, and the Italian could not speak a word of English, so the only way to argue was the knock-down argument. Campbell struck Paride, when the latter drew a knife and cut him over the eye, causing a very ugly looking, if not a serious wound. The Italian was soon afterwards arrested, and at a preliminary examination before Alderman Tittermary he was committed to await the result of the wound, which it is feared is of a rather serious character.

SUSPICION OF LARCENY.—This is a case that more nearly resembles a burglary than a larceny. On the morning of the 28th, between 5 and 6 o'clock, John Gallagher, it is averred, broke into, or made forcible entry into, the tavern occupied by William Kennedy, and took from him while he slept his silver watch. Gallagher then went into the bar-room, and robbed the till of some eleven to fourteen dollars. Kennedy is a one-armed soldier. Gallagher was arrested yesterday, and this morning was held for a further hearing by Alderman Maul.

"ELSTER'S FOLLY."—Such has been the success of Mrs. Wood's new novel, "Elster's Folly," that Messrs. Peterson have already found it necessary to issue a third edition. Its sale is said to have even exceeded that of its several popular predecessors. Mrs. Wood has produced a very entertaining work, and although most readers will agree that her Dowager Countess Kirton is not of the regular type of the English aristocracy, it cannot be denied that she contributes largely to the liveliness and attractiveness of the work.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY AND INTERFERING WITH OFFICERS—Yesterday some rowdies got quarrelling in the street, near Second and Thompson streets. An officer attempted to arrest the most unruly of them, one Harry O'Harra, when several others undertook to resist his authority. William Downey and James O'Harra were arrested, as being the principal parties in the attempted rescue. The whole party were before Alderman Shoemaker this morning, and were held in $600 each to answer at Court.

SUSPICION OF LARCENY OF LUMBER.—John Reilly and Reuben Custer were arrested on the above charge yesterday. They were employed to haul lumber, and in passing certain places in Miller street would throw down one, two, or three boards at a time, for a confederate to take charge of. This was carried on for some time. They were arrested at Newmarket and Willow streets, and had a hearing this morning before Alderman Toland, who held them in $800 bail to answer.

THE MANLY ART ON 'CHANGE — HOW THE WHOLESALE LIQUOR MERCHANTS "GO BACK" ON EACH OTHER.—The Corn Exchange is a place wherein the merchants of the city are accustomed to assemble each day, for the purpose of disposing of their wares. They sell usually on commission; and, every day, grain, produce, and liquor, representing many thousands of dollars in value, pass from hand to hand by symbol.

Although these transactions are ordinarily peaceful, they are, nevertheless, now and then attended with slight altercations. These of late have become so common that some of the "solid" men have declared that they scarcely think it dignified to be seen in the neighborhood. And now and then the more boisterous individuals have been known to resort to blows.

An incident of this last character happened this morning. Three well-known commission merchants were standing together in a group. They were discussing the prospects of disposing of their wares to good advantage, when No. 1 suggested to No. 2, that perhaps No. 3 might wish to purchase some liquor. No. 2 replied, somewhat indiscreetly, to the effect that he wouldn't sell to No. 3, muttering something about a violation of obligations, and insinuating that No. 3 was the guilty party.

No. 3 thereupon informed No. 2, in the blandest possible tone, that he, No. 2, was a liar. This aroused the full measure of the wrath of No. 2, who proceeded to knock No. 3 down, and when the latter had meekly risen to his feet, the experiment was repeated. The operation was repeated several times, none of the bystanders deeming it worth their while to interfere.

Fortunately nobody was hurt, but the affair created a great stir among the "solid" men, many of whom swore roundly that if such a scene was ever enacted in their presence again, their shadows would cease to darken the doorways of the Corn Exchange.

We commend their resolution, and hope they will have the spirit to carry it out. If the rowdy element is to reign supreme on 'Change, it will be better for the sober, respectable portion of the mercantile community to find some other resort in the future.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—Mr. Frank Simon, for twelve years past foreman in Howell & Brothers' wall paper manufactory, at Washington avenue and Twenty-third streets, met with a shocking and fatal accident this morning at the mills. It seems that he was engaged in examining the machinery, when his lower limbs became entangled in the belting, and before he could be reached, had his brains dashed out against one of the joists of the building.

Mr. Simon leaves a widow and large family to grieve over his untimely death. He was about forty-five years of age, and resided in Twelfth street, below Catharine. Coroner William Taylor announces that an inquest will be held upon the body at four o'clock this afternoon.

A GAY TIME AT CAPE ISLAND.—There will be at Cape Island on Wednesday, the 1st prox., a grand carnival and *fete champetre* on the spacious lawn in front of Congress Hall, under the supervision of the polite and energetic proprietor of this popular place of resort. With such powerful attractions as a smiling bevy of Terpsichorean sea-nymphs, the musical plashing of the waves, and soft rustling of the refreshing sea-breeze over the smooth and pebbly beach, an overwhelming attendance is confidently expected. The particulars of the affair will be divulged to-morrow.

CONDITION OF OUR STREETS.—Notwithstanding the presence of cholera amongst us, some of our streets are in a very unsavory condition. More especially is this the case in the uptown quarters, in Kensington, and around that locality. In addition to the muddy and dirty streets, there is great remissness in removing the ashes and other waste that is left there to ferment and raise a pestilential stench. In order that the city may continue to have a clean bill of health every care should be taken to make people attend to the cleanliness of the streets in front of their premises.

INSULTING FEMALES.—James Lukens was arrested yesterday in the Park, at Fairmount, for insulting females passing by. He resisted the officer violently in his endeavor to escape from custody. He was held in $500 by Alderman Hutchinson to answer. Insulting ladies on the streets, and in our squares and parks, has become quite an unbearable nuisance, and should be put a stop to.

A NEW JOURNAL.—We have received a copy of the New York *Tattler*, a spicy and well-conducted weekly. It is full of interesting stories, good anecdotes, and well-written contributions, and will, we hope, have a long and successful career. May it be as renowned as the ancient London journal whose namesake it appears to be.

STEALING CARPENTERS' TOOLS.—William Laughlin, while in the carpenter shop belonging to the Fairmount Water Works, made love to some tools and took them to his bosom. He was watched, however, and arrested and taken before Alderman Hutchinson, who held in $500 to answer. Another instance of the danger of meddling with edged tools.

FELL IN THE STREET.—Officer Brown, of the harbor police, was taken ill and fell down in the street this afternoon. He was removed to the Central Station. For some time past he was in ill health, and his present illness is doubtless the result of exhaustion.

CASE OF COUNTERFEITING.—John H. Hyer, who was arrested some time since for passing counterfeit money, will have a hearing this afternoon before the United States Commissioner.

CHOLERA.—There were only three cases of cholera reported to the Board of Health since our last report. One of these cases died. The health of the city appears to be improving greatly.

THE ENGLISH COURT DRESS for many generations past, has consisted of a coat of old-fashioned cut, small clothes, silk stockings, and shoes with buckles in them; but the Speaker of the House of Commons is now doing his best to substitute a neat modern suit of black, instead of that antiquated disguise. He was first struck by this idea when a court lady, the Countess of S——, recently pointed out to him the elegant appearance of a gentleman from Philadelphia, who, when presented to Queen Victoria, wore a beautiful modern suit manufactured at TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET. BENNETT & CO.

CLERGYMEN owe it as a duty to their flocks, as well as to themselves, to maintain, as far as may be, a sound state of body. The days are gone when health was considered to be inconsistent with holiness. The nature of their duties imposes upon Clergymen a mode of life not the most compatible to perfect physical health. They live a life too purely sedentary; they use the brain too much, and the muscles too little. Hence, by sympathy the secretive functions are enfeebled, and act imperfectly. To remedy this, medicines are required. So thoroughly is the proprietor of *MARSDEN'S VEGETABLE SANATIVE PILLS* aware of the priceless value to the whole community of the services of this branch of the learned professions, that he will gladly furnish, free of cost, this medicine to clergymen of every denomination, not only for their own personal use, but to be given to those who are unable to purchase, whom they may encounter in their constant rounds of mercy. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway New York. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

KEEP IT HANDY FOR SUDDEN EMERGENCIES.—An attack of Cholera is generally preceded by a slight Diarrhœa or derangement of the bowels, which when properly treated, checks, and often eradicates the dread disease in its incipiency. No better remedy can be found for this Diarrhœa, or for any Affection of the Bowels, than JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM—a safe, prompt, and effective medicine, which has maintained its popularity for 30 years, and which everybody would do well to provide themselves with. Prepared only at No 242 Chesnut street.

7·30s, 5-20s,
GOLD AND SILVER,
COMPOUND INTEREST AND UNCURRENT BANK NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD, BY
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

IF CHOLERA COMES, no one can be sure of avoiding it by fleeing to the country. Those who leave the city also place themselves at a distance from medical advice; they should, therefore, have with them, ready for instant use, a medicine whose efficacy is known and proved. Such a medicine is pre-eminently *MARSDEN'S ASIATIC CHOLERA CURE.* Provided with this, and not neglecting the ordinary sanitary precautions, we need be under no serious apprehension should the disease make its appearance upon our shores. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

WONDERFUL ESCAPE FROM ASIATIC CHOLERA.—THOMAS FARRELL, WHO HAD A SEVERE ATTACK ON MONDAY NIGHT, WAS INSTANTLY CURED BY DR. FITLER'S CARMINATIVE.

PAUL M. BRENAN, M. D. Consultations free. Office, No 835 Race street, Philadelphia. All diseases treated.

FAIR AND FASHIONABLE YOUNG AMERICA has installed Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" as a specialty in all its drawing rooms, dressing-rooms, and boudoirs. It is well. Beauty should breathe a fragrant atmosphere, and Nature, in all her bowers, has no richer perfume than this.—*Newark Journal.*

THE ATLANTIC CABLE is successfully laid! So is all opposition to the "one price" system adopted at Charles Stokes & Co.'s "one-price" Clothing House, under the Continental. A few more of those cheap Linen Suits on hand.

REDUCED PRICES.—Have your Photographs taken in Reimer's unsurpassed style Every variety executed with taste and accuracy. Now is the time. Gallery, No. 624 Arch street.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufacturers. Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 730 Chesnut street.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No 730 Chesnut street.

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

BATES—HESTON.—On the 28th instant, by the Rev. Anthony Atwood, Mr. STOCKTON BATES to Miss JENNIE H., daughter of Jonathan Heston, both of Philadelphia. *

PICOLET—FIOT.—July 19, 1866, by the Rev. W. J. Mann, ARTHUR PICOLET, of New Orleans, to CLARA JOSEPHINE FIOT, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

CARBERRY.—On the 29th instant, JOHN CARBERRY, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, Mrs. Ann Carberry, No 2103 Callowhill street, on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock, without further notice.

EDDOWES.—On the 30th instant, ANNA EDDOWES, in the 80th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1618 Chancellor street, on Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

EVANS.—On the 30th instant, MARGARET M., daughter of Joseph R. and Susannah E. Evans, in the 2d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, on Wednesday afternoon at 6 o'clock. **

GREEN.—On the 29th instant, Mrs. ANN MARIA, wife of James Green, in the 64th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1124 Marlborough street, on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Hanover Street Burial Ground.

KELLEY.—On the 30th inst., PATRICK KELLEY, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 8 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No 911 S. Thirteenth street. *

LEIAMBRE.—Suddenly, on the 28th instant, at Bordentown, N. J., Miss ANNA LEIAMBRE, in the 11th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs Hugh O'Donnell, No. 826 South Second street, on Thursday morning at 8½ o'clock. Service and interment at St. Mary's Church, South Fourth street, below Walnut.

PATRICK.—After a lingering illness, LEVIN H. PATRICK, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, and those of the family, also the members of Typographical Union, No. 2, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 776 South Fourth street, on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock.

SCATTERGOOD.—On the 30th instant after a short illness, HANNAH M., wife of George Scattergood, and daughter of Eli and Sarah Unruh, in the 20th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Milltown road, above Frankford, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Cedar Hill.

WARWICK.—On the 29th instant, JOHN W. WARWICK, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Good Will Engine Company, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, August 2, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence N. E. corner of Thirteenth and Callowhill streets. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery. *

IVORY-HANDLE TABLE AND TEA KNIVES, with steel or silver-plated blades; Game and Meat Carvers, and Table Steels, and Butter Knives, for sale, with other Table Cutlery, by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

THE PATENT CORN GRATER OPENS THE hull of the grain, and then scrapes out all the pulp, leaving the indigestible skins attached to the cob. For puddings, soups, fritters made of green corn, or for elderly persons who cannot masticate their boiled corn, they will prove themselves a desirable housekeeping utensil. Sold by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

PROTECTION OF FOOD FROM FLIES AND insects is afforded by Wire Dish Covers, of the round, oval, and oblong shapes, for sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

INSURE YOUR LIFE

IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY,

THE

AMERICAN,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK ALL PAID UP IN CASH, which, together with CASH ASSETS now on hand, amount to over

$1,500,000.

Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin, J. Edgar Thomson, George Nugent, Hon James Pollock, Albert C. Roberts, P. B. Mingle, I. M. Whilldin, William J. Howard, Samuel T. Bodine, John Aikman, Henry K. Bennett, Hon Joseph Allison, Isaac Hazlehurst.

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
GEORGE NUGENT, Vice-President.
JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer. 7 1½

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA. Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment *of Diseases in his specialty.* QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 7 30 6t

FOURTH EDITION

THE CHESNUT HILL TRAGEDY.

INVESTIGATION BY THE CORONER.

HOW THE MURDERED MAN SPENT HIS LAST SABBATH.

This morning, at about eleven o'clock, Coroner Taylor resumed the investigation into the death of Oliver Allison, at Chesnut Hill, on Sunday evening.

A large and excited crowd had gathered about the Station House where the prisoners were confined, manifesting great interest in all the proceedings. The jury that was empanelled yesterday consists of the following gentlemen, all respectable well-known residents of Chesnut Hill:—John Stallman, William Goodwin, Alexander Hare, George Fisher, Christian Donat, and Reuben Sands.

The first witness sworn was Jacob Hersch, the companion of Allison on Sunday afternoon and evening. He resides at No. 854 Ontario street; has known Allison for six years past; at half-past 1 o'clock on Sunday afternoon he had started from Casselberry's stable, in company with Allison.

Their first halt was at a place denominated the "Punch Bowl." Here they took a drink, deceased restricting himself to lemonade. At the "Abbey" they again alighted, and each drank a "whisky cock-tail."

At Valley Green they resorted to lemonade again, but on reaching a tavern near the Chesnut Hill Railroad depot they partook of iced claret. They subsequently drove to another hotel in the neighborhood, where they took three drinks, and then sat down to supper and two bottles of wine.

On resuming their journey, Allison driving, as he had been doing all the afternoon, witness told him he thought it was time to turn about and go home. But Allison insisted on going some distance further, to a place at which he wished to stop.

They proceeded onwards accordingly and stopped at the place designated, but witness did not remember whether they took a drink here or not. They then proceeded up the Wissahickon turnpike, Hersch meanwhile remonstrating with Allison because the latter would not turn the horse homewards.

When they came to the toll-gate neither witness nor deceased were affected by the liquor they had drank. The latter was still perfectly sensible, sitting upright in the carriage, and driving without difficulty. Thus far they had met with trouble from no one. As they passed through the gate witness spoke to Allison about paying the toll, when the latter responded, "Never mind," at the same time giving the horse a sharp cut.

They had proceeded about three hundred yards, when witness turned around and saw that a crowd was following them. He informed Allison of this fact, saying, also, "I'll get out and pay the toll; there is no use in making a fuss about such a trifle." Witness then stepped from the carriage, and started back towards the toll-gate.

He was not certain as to whether Allison alighted at the same time or not, but thinks that he left deceased sitting in the carriage; on looking back he also thought that he saw some persons holding the horse; when witness had walked about half way to the gate he met several persons going in the opposite direction; witness inquired of one whether he was the toll-gate keeper; the man replied "No;" and then witness remarked, "I came back to pay the toll."

Witness stood talking with these men a couple of minutes. One of them he afterwards recognized as the prisoner Thomas Fagan. While talking with them he heard a sound of scuffling, and the exclamation, "He is bleeding to death; run for a doctor."

Witness then hurried back to the carriage with the prisoner Fagan. When he reached the spot where Allison had fallen, he lifted him up, and attempted to wash the blood from his face. Deceased gave one shudder only, and was dead.

Mr. Hersch was still upon the stand when our reporter left the place where the inquest was being held. Some half-a-dozen witnesses in all were present for examination. Detective Levy is still earnestly at work in his effort to ferret out the whereabouts of Teeven, the supposed criminal.

It is the intention of the authorities to offer a reward for his capture. It is extremely doubtful if he can elude the two-fold vigilance of the police and of private citizens stimulated by the hope of gain.

When the witness Hersch was shown the daguerreotype of Teeven, he did not recognize him as one of the party with whom he stood conversing at the time of the murder. But this fact is directly against the suspected person.

Dr. Shapleigh gives the following as the result of the post-mortem examination of the body of the deceased, which he made yesterday afternoon:—

There was a wound on the left side of the neck two inches and a half long, commencing behind the ear, just under the mastoid process, downwards, forwards, towards the angle of the jaws. The depth of the wound was three inches and a half. Direction of wound, forwards, slightly downwards, and inwards. It was made by a pointed instrument, with one edge at least sharp. The point of the instrument was not slender, like a dirk, but more like that of what is called a clasp knife. The sterno-clido-mastoideus muscle, the jugular vein, the external carotid artery, and parotid gland were divided. The instrument penetrated the root of the tongue on the left side half an inch. This showed the shape of the point of the instrument used. This wound was triangular, half an inch long. The instrument was first thrust inwards, then pushed downwards. The edge of the wound presented an appearance as if made by a knife not very sharp. Death resulted from hæmorrhage.

From Jamaica.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Advices from Havana to the 25th inst. state that the news from Jamaica to the 14th announces that the action of Governor Eyre had been sustained by the investigation made of his conduct, and a testimonial is to be presented to him prior to his departure for England on the 24th.

Another revolutionary movement had taken place in Hayti, at Gonavies and Aux Cayes, headed by General Salnave, but it was expected that the Government troops would put it down.

A heavy rain storm and warm weather prevailed at Havana.

Death of Byron Sprague.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 31.—Byron Sprague, a wealthy and prominent citizen, formerly of the house of A. & W. Sprague, died suddenly last night.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The Cotton market is firm at 37@39c. for middling. Flour has an advancing tendency and the prices are 5@10c. better. Sales of 7000 bbls at $5 70@9 75 for State; $8 25@11 75 for Ohio; and $5 70@8 65 for Western. Southern unchanged. Canada nominal. Wheat steady. Corn advanced 1c. for mixed. Sales of 40,000 bushels at 84c. Beef steady. Pork steady at $31 50@31 62 for Mess. Lard quiet. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Stocks are better. Chicago and Rock Island, 102⅝; Cumberland preferred, 46½; Illinois Central, 123½; Michigan Southern, 84½; New York Central, 104⅞; Reading, 111⅝; Hudson River, 119½; Canton Company, 58; Virginia 6s 65; Erie, 67¼; Western Union Telegraph, 56⅞; United States 6s, 1867, 129½; United States Coupons, 1862, 108¾; do., 1865, 105⅜; Ten Forties, 98⅞; Treasury 7·30's, 104@104½; Gold, 149⅛; Sterling Exchange quiet; Sight Bills, 10 per cent premium.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, July 31.

The Building for the Sailors' and Soldiers' Fair.

The City Councils have passed a bill requesting the Mayor, if he have the authority, to cause the removal of the frame building lately used for the Sailors' and Soldiers' Fair, and which has been since opened for political purposes.

It will be recollected that Congress, on Friday, on information that a Fenian meeting had been dispersed at that building, hastily passed a joint resolution sanctioning such assemblages, and under the authority therein conferred Speaker Colfax gave a permit for the Fenian and anti-Administration meeting on Saturday night. There is likely to be a conflict of authority regarding the removal of this building.

Remuneration to Loyal Citizens for Services and Labor.

Congress, in the Civil Appropriation law, made provision for the payment to loyal persons claiming service or labor from colored volunteers or drafted men, satisfactory proof to be furnished that such claimants firmly and faithfully maintained adherence and allegiance to the United States during the Rebellion. No payment is to be made until the final report of the Commissioners.

Explosion of the Steamer "Henry L. Gaw."

BALTIMORE, July 31.—The steamer *Henry L. Gaw* arrived at five o'clock from Philadelphia. The explosion took place at ten o'clock, whilst she was lying at the wharf. The vessel was damaged to the extent of about $10,000. The cargo was not insured. The cook, Eliza Giles, was killed. Richard Wood, of Baltimore, fireman, was severely injured. Another fireman, named Frank King, of Chesapeake City, was slightly injured. There were several narrow escapes.

THE GREAT CABLE.

Tariff of Charges.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Provisional charges for the transmission of messages through the Atlantic Telegraph Cable:—

From any telegraph station in America to any telegraph station in Great Britain for twenty words or less, including address of sender and receiver, £20 in gold. For every additional word not exceeding five letters 20 shillings sterling per word. From any telegraph station in America to any telegraph station in Europe for twenty words or less, including address of sender and receiver, £21 sterling in gold. For every additional word, not exceeding five letters, 21 shillings in gold per word.

From any telegraph station in America to any telegraph station in Africa, Asia, or India, for twenty words or less, including the address of the sender and receiver, not exceeding in all one hundred letters, £25 sterling, in gold; for every additional word, not exceeding five letters, 25 shillings per word.

The letters in all words after the first twenty will be counted and divided by five; each five or fractional remainder will be charged as a word. Messages in cipher will be charged double the foregoing rates. All figures intended for transmission must be written in full length, and will be charged as words.

Messages destined for places beyond the telegraphic system will be forwarded by mail.

The above tariff of charges has been received from the Secretary of the company at Heart's Content, and will be observed until further orders. MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Consulting Engineer, New York.

The Atlantic Telegraph Open for Public Business.

HEART'S CONTENT, July 28.—The Atlantic Telegraph Cable is this day open for public business. CYRUS W. FIELD.

Arrival of the Steamer "United Kingdom."

NEW YORK, July 31.—The steamship *United Kingdom* arrived at this port to-day. Her advices have been anticipated.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, July 31
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 US 5-20s 62... 108¾	$1200 City 6s, old.... 94¼
$4990 do.........109¼	$900 do......gas 94½
$2000 do....1865.106¾	$500 Sch Nav 6s 72. 89
$5000 do.....1865 106¾	$3000 Pa Wr Loan 101¼
$2000 Pa 1st m 6s....100	$2000 do.........101¼

SECOND BOARD

$500 City 6s new.... 98¼	100 sh Penn R....... 56¼

EXCURSIONS.



PLEASANT DAILY EXCURsions up the River to Beverly, Burlington, and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale and Andalusia, by the splendid Steamer JOHN A. WARNER, leaving Chesnut street wharf at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving at Philadelphia about 6 o'clock. On SUNDAY leaves Chesnut street wharf at 1½ o'clock P. M., stopping at Magargee's wharf, Kensington.

Fare for the Excursion, 40 cents. 7 1 1m

BIOKRENE,

OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK—YOUTH TO THE AGED

This preparation is unequalled as a rejuvenator and restorer of wasted and inert functions.

The feeble, the aged and all those who have in any way impaired their vitality by excessive mental or physical application, will find the Biokrene to be what its name implies—a life-rejuvenator, which, while it builds up the shattered constitution, will also impart to the feelings the briskness and energy which belong to youth.

No matter by what cause any organ has become enfeebled in its functions this superb preparation will remove that cause at once and forever.

BIOKRENE cures General Debility, Impotency, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable, and novel effect upon the nervous system, and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

BIOKRENE.—The Feeble, the Languid, the Despairing, the Old should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand Tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One Dollar per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally. Sent by express anywhere by addressing HUTCHINGS & HILLYER Proprietors, No. 28 DEY Street, New York.

Sold by JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No 23 North SIXTH Street. DYOTT & CO., 4 19 thstu6mrp No. 232 N SECOND St.

FURNITURE REDUCED TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

During the Summer Season, we will sell from our immense Stock of

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,

AT A REDUCTION OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. OFF REGULAR PRICES

GOULD & CO.,

N. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets, And also at the New Establishment, 2 10 3o Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Close of the Session of Congress—The General Result.

From the Times.

Congress closed on Saturday its long, laborious, and comparatively unfruitful session. It has worked hard and accomplished little. It has spent eight months *nihil operose agendo*. It had at the outset an overwhelming Union majority, which was still further increased from time to time by ousting Democrats whose seats were contested by Republicans admitted in their stead. This majority, at no time thoroughly united in sentiment, was nevertheless harmonious in its affirmative action, but proved unequal to the enactment either of such laws as the public good required, or of such as the zealots of faction demanded. While this Congress, therefore, has done less than was expected of good, it has also done less of evil than was feared. No Congress ever met under weightier responsibilities or with a broader field for permanent and transcendent usefulness; if it has not proved fully equal to the emergency, it has still left the path comparatively unencumbered for its successor.

The Thirty ninth Congress was elected during the final struggles of the nation against the Rebellion. Naturally enough, it bore the marks of that closing contest. The nation roused itself for the supreme effort; it summoned to the rescue all the patriotic passion, the fervid zeal, the enthusiastic and unconquerable determination of the great body of the American people. The country decided anew, and once for all, in November, 1864, that the Rebellion should be put down by force; and it elected a President, a Vice-President, and a Congress pledged by their principles, their history, and their characters to prosecute the war to the complete accomplishment of that great end. But the end was attained before the new Administration assumed the power to which it thus succeeded. The war closed by the overthrow of the Rebels, and their unconditional surrender in April, 1865—and it thus happened that upon a Government, chosen, in both its Executive and legislative departments, to prosecute a gigantic war, devolved the responsibility of restoring peace.

The fiery temper and hot resentments so well adapted to the first of these great duties, were in themselves scarcely conducive to the other; and it is not surprising that difficulties of a very formidable character should have revealed themselves during the progress of the work. Long before the war had closed President Lincoln had foreseen the necessity of preparing for peace, and of restoring the Rebel States to their practical relations to the Federal Government. He had decided upon the appointment of Provisional Governors, by whom the machinery of State Governments should again be set in motion, and had used the power of amnesty and pardon vested in him by the Constitution, as the means of creating a basis of voters for that purpose. Upon his death, President Johnson, continuing his Cabinet had also continued his policy, and during the ensuing summer had restored local Governments in all the Rebel States, secured free and complete acquiescence in the issue of the war, reopened courts of justice, restored to the mass of the people, upon compliance with the terms he had a right to prescribe, the fundamental right of suffrage, and laid the basis for a speedy restoration of the Union and the complete re-establishment of the authority of the Constitution over all the States and Territories of the United States. Nothing remained but the readmission of the representatives from those States to their seats in Congress, under such regulations and restrictions as the safety of the nation might require; and this duty and responsibility devolved solely and exclusively upon the two Houses of Congress.

When Congress met in December it was found that a very sharp and determined hostility to the restoration policy of President Lincoln, as developed by his successor, had sprung up in the midst of the Union party, and had been so organized and disciplined in advance as to be ready for instant action. It rested upon the idea that the Southern States were conquered provinces—the Southern people conquered subjects—the property of the South lawful spoil of war—that the right of representation, and all other constitutional rights, privileges, and immunities, had been forfeited by the States which engaged in the Rebellion, and that the power of Congress over all these rights and possessions was absolute and supreme—to be exercised solely in its own discretion, and upon terms and conditions which it alone had the right to prescribe. The right was claimed for a Congress, in which only the loyal States should be represented, to reconstruct the Government and Constitution of the United States; and the determination to do this, in opposition to the Executive policy of restoration of the Union and Constitution, already inaugurated and in the full tide of success, was avowed at the very outset of the session.

The first step taken was the appointment of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, into whose hands each House of Congress surrendered its right of admitting members to seats, by jointly resolving that no member should be admitted into either, until the Committee had reported and both Houses should have taken final action upon its report. The rest of the session was spent by the Committee in taking testimony touching the condition of the Southern States, the temper of their people, the details of crime, the action of magistrates, and the general character and tendency of their affairs. No member from any Southern State was admitted or even allowed to bring his credentials to the notice and judgment of either House, as they were at once sent to the Committee on Reconstruction. The local State Governments already in operation at the South were ignored—communications from the Governors elected by their people, under authority of the Provisional Governors appointed by the President, being refused a hearing or even a reception. Meantime bills were introduced and referred to committees, for erecting territorial governments in the Southern States; for confiscating the real estate and other property of the Southern people; for annulling the action of the President in granting pardons; for excluding from the exercise of political rights the great mass of the Southern people; for dividing among the enfranchised slaves the lands of the Southern planters; for conferring the elective franchise upon the colored people of the Southern States, and generally for accomplishing all such changes in the structure of our Government and the condition of the people in the whole South, as the authors of these measures respectively found most consistent with their ideas of a perfect model republic. Numerous amendments of the Constitution, some of them of the most sweeping character, were presented and pressed upon the action of Congress and the attention of the country. Resolutions were adopted holding the Southern States under absolute military rule during the pleasure of Congress, and the general scope of all the attempted action of that body was to concentrate supreme power over the States in the Federal Government, and all power in that Government in the hands of Congress.

It was soon found that the President did not assent to the theory upon which all these measures rested, and that he would oppose whatever power the Constitution gave him to their execution. He first vetoed a bill continuing the Freedman's Bureau—already existing as a measure of temporary relief—for an indefinite period, with powers very greatly enlarged, at an annual expense of from thirty to forty millions to the public treasury, and clothing the Executive with an enormous accession of public patronage. This veto was sustained by Congress, but encountered vehement denunciation in that body, and among its supporters throughout the nation. He next vetoed a bill conferring on Federal officers absolute authority over State Courts, punishing with fine and imprisonment State judges and other officials for the execution of State laws in conflict with its provisions, and forbidding any discrimination, in civil rights, among inhabitants in any State. This Civil Rights bill was passed against the veto, which was based on grounds of its alleged conflict with the Constitution. Thereupon the President was denounced and treated as having abandoned the Union party, and in league with the Rebels of the Southern States; and from that time forward the time and attention of Congress were mainly devoted to warfare upon the Executive department of the Government, and to the prosecution with renewed zeal of its measures for reconstructing the Union upon the broad basis of universal suffrage in the Southern States, without regard to race or color, as the essential condition of readmission to the right of representation in Congress.

Without going into further detail in regard to its action, it is sufficient to say that in all these attempts at reconstruction upon a basis of its own Congress failed. It passed no bill of confiscation; none for ignoring or superseding the local Governments of the Southern States; none for organizing territorial governments upon their soil; none for disfranchising their white people, nor for conferring the right of suffrage on the colored race. All that it did on the subject of reconstruction was to submit to the several States an amendment of the Constitution, embodying (1) an equality of civil rights, (2) Federal representation based substantially upon voters instead of population, (3) excluding from office certain classes of Rebels, (4) declaring the public debt inviolable, and forbidding payment for emancipated slaves, and (5) giving Congress power to carry these provisions into effect. And while these amendments are indorsed by Congress as in themselves just and desirable, their adoption is not made requisite as a condition of readmission to representation in Congress, but that matter is left open, as heretofore, to the constitutional discretion of each House. And one practical step towards restoration has been taken in the admission of members into both branches of Congress from the State of Tennessee—each House acting for itself upon facts presented and not under any terms imposed as conditions precedent, nor upon any theory which denied the existence of Tennessee as a State in the Union, and upon a footing of equal rights and equal dignity with all the other States.

It cannot be denied, therefore, that in spite of its exclusion of these States from Congress—an exclusion maintained throughout the session, and broken at last only in the case of Tennessee—Congress has failed to sanction any theory at war with that of the Executive department of the Government, or to give practical effect to any plan of reconstruction hostile to that policy of restoration proposed by the President, of admitting loyal representatives from loyal States whenever they present themselves for admission—a policy at once more simple and effectual, and far more in conformity with the spirit and letter of the Constitution. In spite of the strenuous and determined efforts of the extreme men who obtained at the outset a leading authority in the Union party, and notwithstanding their apparent control of its action upon questions of theory, and upon general and comparatively unimportant points, they could never bring it up, in the final test, to sanctioning the practical measures by which they sought to carry their theories into effect. The work of restoration is thus left incomplete. Congress has failed to respond to the first expectations of the country in this regard, and has left to a future session one of the most obvious and important of the duties devolved upon it.

The action of Congress upon other great questions which were fairly before it has been scarcely more complete or satisfactory. It has passed a new law of internal taxation, by which some important industrial interests are sensibly relieved without impairing the public revenue. It imposes an excise of three cents a pound on cotton and two dollars a gallon on whisky, while clothing and many other other articles of indispensable utility are relieved altogether, or the tax upon them is greatly lightened. It has failed in revising the tariff upon imports, mainly because it was too much under the control of special interests to enact a law equal and just in its operation. It has to some extent equalized the bounties paid to the soldiers of the war, and has reorganized the army so as to meet the most pressing wants of the country. The House made a frenzied and rather foolish bid for Irish votes by attempting to repeal the Neutrality laws in the Fenian interest, but failed to secure the concurrence of the Senate, and our foreign relations remain untouched. It has given away to railroad and other corporations some hundreds of millions of acres of the public lands, and has thus still further diminished what, with proper care, would have been an inexhaustible fund for the redemption of the public debt and the payment of the expenses of the Government. It has increased the payment of its own members from $3000 to $5000 per annum, but has very nearly equalized the aggregate expense of its sessions by reducing their mileage from 40 to 20 cents per mile, thus reducing the aggregate paid for mileage from $420,000 to a little over $200,000. Its general action in matters of expense has been lavish where party interests were involved, and its general temper throughout the session has indicated a pretty close regard for securing the supremacy of the Union party in the future. But the tone of its debates has been courteous, elevated, and much more free from partisan acrimony and personal bitterness than usual. Both the language and action of the Democratic portion of both Houses have been marked by a just and fair regard for the interests of the nation, and have indicated a patriotic purpose to consult the welfare of the country rather than the mere promotion of party success. Many Congresses have done more to meet the necessities of the time, but none for many years has been more free from the rancorous and reckless partisanship which has sometimes done grievous discredit to our character, as well as inflicted serious injury upon our interest, than that which has just closed its first and longest session. HENRY J. RAYMOND.

The Treaty of Peace.

From the Tribune.

Telegraphs have always been classed among the chief apostles of peace and peaceful progress, and it will, therefore, be regarded as a remarkable coincidence that on the first day of our telegraphic communion with the Old World we receive the news that a treaty of peace had been signed between Austria and Prussia. The information conveyed by the telegraph is, of course, meagre; but it is sufficiently definite to leave no doubt that Austria has acceded to all the chiefs demands of Prussia.

We are not yet fully informed about all these demands, but we know from official and semi-official declarations of the Prussian Government that the most essential condition of peace is the withdrawal of Austria from the German Confederation, which will now be reconstructed under the sole and undisputed lead of Prussia. It is equally certain that Prussia will now keep the two Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, whether as a Prussian province or under the semblance of semi-independence remains to be seen. Moreover, semi-official Prussian papers have declared, in accordance with the opinion expressed by Louis Napoleon in his letter to Drouyn de Lhuys, that Prussia must insist on having the western and the eastern portions of the kingdom permanently connected. We have to wait for later accounts to know if this rectification of frontier is to be effected by means of annexation or by exchange of provinces. We are, on the other hand, assured that Prussia was not to claim the cession of Bohemia and Moravia, and as the ground of this restriction the non-German character of their population is adduced. Such a ground seems to suggest that Prussia might desire the annexation, or at least the separation from Austria, of those provinces which are purely German, as Upper and Lower Austria and Salzburg. It is, however, probable that, having obtained the chief end of her ambition, Prussia will not insist on demanding any Austrian territory, but leave the fate of the Germans of Austria to be decided by the future.

However this question may be settled, the triumph of Prussia is complete. Whatever the nominal relation of the smaller German States in the reconstructed Confederation may be, virtually the new Confederation, with its population of over 40,000,000 of people, will be identical with Prussia, which henceforth will not be second in power and influence to any of the great European powers.

The Atlantic Cable.

From the Daily News.

Peace has achieved its great victory. The laurels of the hosts of battle pale in the presence of the majesty and beneficence of intellect and labor ennobled by the consummation of the grandest enterprise that the brain of man has conceived, and his hands have created. Even while war was shaking the foundations of empires and convulsing the political spheres of a continent, the divinity of peace was joining the Old World and New at the altar of civilization. And, as a happy omen for the future, the first flashes of life through the iron veins of this new creation in the world of science and industry tell the glad tidings that old Europe trembles no more beneath the shock of hostile armies. The Prussian has paused at the gates of Vienna; the kings and kaisers and their marshalled hosts on the embattled plain have hushed the din of arms, as if conscious that there has been accomplished a triumph so glorious in the cause of enlightenment that the God who traces the paths of progress seemed to cry shame upon their agencies of desolation and destruction, and to rebuke them by revealing the true mission of power and ambition upon earth.

The successful laying of the Atlantic cable may well, indeed, awaken the pride and joy of those who, with rare perseverance and energy, have pursued the enterprise through failure and discouragement to its final success. It is an occasion for the nations to celebrate with earnest thanksgiving, not only for its material results, but for the moral influences that it promises to extend. As a convenience to commercial communities its importance cannot be overestimated. It will lessen the risks of commercial adventure, and enable capital to launch in the sea of foreign enterprise with a sense of security hitherto unknown. Thus, from the greater confidence inspired by a more complete review of foreign markets, a new life and impulse will be given to trade, and the merchant will buy or sell at transatlantic marts with as little danger from fluctuations as when he deals with a neighbor across the counter.

In the uninterrupted daily intercourse that will be held between this and European countries, there will gradually be established a mutual appreciation of habits and customs, a knowledge of character and a sympathetic relationship that cannot fail to be morally beneficent and conducive to general international friendliness. Linked by the wondrous currents of thought speeding across the ocean's bed, the ties of amity will grow stronger from day to day, and the people, though sundered by the waste of waters, will become neighbors in feeling, through the daily interchange of sentiment and intelligence.

Diplomatic complications and political misunderstandings will be less frequent and more easily adjusted. International disputes are often founded upon trivial causes, but become aggravated by erroneous impressions, while the popular temper is inflamed by misconception of theories or misrepresentation of facts. But our Government and people being in constant communication with the powers of Europe, will at least understand the position of each upon all questions that may arise; and from the simple fact that views may be interchanged at the very moment when an emergency may arise, questions of difficult adjustment will be less likely to occur, and we shall avoid the danger of stumbling into an antagonism through ignorance or misconstruction of facts and motives. People who shake hands every morning, and pass the compliments of the day, gradually grow to like each other, and to put up with each other's prejudices; and as we shall have an opportunity to shake hands every morning, electrically, with our friends across the water, there is every reason to believe that friendship and good-will will be enhanced by the habitual greeting.

A welcome, a hearty welcome to the mighty monster of the deep, that from its slimy bed stretches its head upon our shores, armed with the lightning's tongue, to tell us tales from a far off land. A greater wonder than the leviathan from whose vast bosom it uncoiled its wondrous length, it enters upon its mission, not to destroy, not to ravage and make desolate, but as the servant of mankind in the great work of progress, in the righteous search for knowledge, in the building-up of the fabric of enlightenment within which, in God's good time, humanity shall be sheltered from ignorance and oppression. Through this obedient and faithful interpreter let us talk to the multitudes of Europe of freedom. Let us teach them the blessings and the glories of self-government. Let us make them familiar with our republicanism; but first let us be sure that we have the true jewel to show them, and not a worthless counterfeit.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

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OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS,	from	$22·50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE	do	50 00 to 356
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Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.

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A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,

2 1 § No. 114 MARKET Street.

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER.

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MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURERS SUPPLIES,

No. 118 MARKET Street,

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AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

Cotton and Woollen Machinery,

Dealers in Manufacturers' Supplies of every description.

Oak Tanned Leather Belting, AND MACHINE CARD CLOTHING Of best quality and manufacture. 14 25 3mrp

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such commendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC, Analytical Chemists.

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Analytical Chemist.

BOSTON, March 7, 1859.

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves it to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D., State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 4 3

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CELEBRATED

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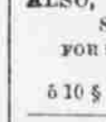
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RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

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THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.

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MERRICK & SONS, ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS, manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS, OFFICE, No. 65 N. FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

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FITLER, WEAVER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF

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Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8 5

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DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. 2 22 § Also, WOOL SACKS.

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SUMMER RESORTS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that his house is now open for the season and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.

Stable room on the premises.

All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange.

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6 14 thstu2m PROPRIETOR.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,

Opened on the 1st Day of June, 1866.

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UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Will open for the reception of guests on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1866.

DODWORTH'S BAND engaged for the season.

Persons desiring to engage rooms will address

BROWN & WOELPPER

PROPRIETORS, ATLANTIC CITY, Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.

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MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public.

McNUTT & MASON,

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BROWN'S MILLS BOARDING HOUSE.

The former patrons and friends of the Boarding House originally kept by the Brown family at Brown's Mills, in the township of Pemberton, county of Burlington, and State of New Jersey, are hereby informed that the subscriber is now ready to accommodate all who will favor him with their company.

THOMAS SCATTERGOOD.

N. B.—Stages for the accommodation of passengers to and from Brown's Mills, will run from Pemberton to depot.

JOHN HAVENS,

6 23sw2m Proprietor of Stages.

SUMMER TRAVEL,

Via North Pennsylvania Railroad,

SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO WILKESBARRE, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, ALLENTOWN, BETHLEHEM, HAZLETON AND ALL POINTS IN THE

Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys.

Commodious Cars, Smooth Track, Fine Scenery, Excellent Hotels

Are the Specialities of this Route.

Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.

The new road between the summit of the mountain and Wilkesbarre opens up views of unsurpassed beauty, and the new Hotel provides the best and most ample accommodations for summer visitors.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal points, issued FROM TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at reduced rates, on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening.

Excursion Tickets to Wilkesbarre, good for ten days, issued any day.

THROUGH TRAINS.

Cars leave the Depot, THIRD and THOMPSON Streets at 7 30 A. M., 3 30 P. M., and 5 15 P. M.

For particulars, see time table in another column.

6 9 2mrp ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE. CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday. On and after THURSDAY, June 28, 1866, trains will leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6 00 A. M.
Mail	7·30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9·15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.
RETURNING, LEAVE ATLANTIC.	
Special Excursion	5 18 P. M.
Mail	4·45 P. M.
Freight	11·23 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7 08 A. M.
Accommodation	5 50 A. M.
Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street	5·30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson	6·32 A. M.
Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street	10 15 A. M. and 2 00 P. M.
Leaves Haddonfield	1·00 P. M. and 3·15 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic leaves Vine street at 7 30 A. M. and Atlantic at 4 45 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

Tickets for sale at No. 828 Chesnut street (Continental Hotel), and at the office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 26 S. Fifth street.

The Philadelphia Express Company, Principal Office No. 26 S. Fifth street, Branch Office No. 320 N. Wharves, above Vine will attend to the usual branches of express business along the line of the road, and deliver baggage, etc., to and from all trains.

Goods of every description called for and forwarded by express to Atlantic City, and all way stations on the road. Baggage checked from residence at Philadelphia to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

6 25 2m JOHN G. BRYANT Agent

CAMDEN AND AMBOY, PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON, AND BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROADS.

GRAND EXCURSION ARRANGEMENT FOR TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVEL TO NIAGARA FALLS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKE GEORGE, SARATOGA, DELAWARE WATER GAP, ETC. ETC.

These excursion routes are arranged for the special accommodation of tourists and pleasure travellers, enabling them to visit the celebrated watering places of the North, at much less than regular rates of fare.

Tickets good until November 1st, 1866 and entitle the holder to stop over at any point on the route.

For Tickets, information, and circulars descriptive of the routes, apply at the Ticket Office of the Company, No 828 CHESNUT Street Continental Hotel.

6 30 2m W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing MONDAY July 16, 1866. Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows:—

9·00 A. M., Morning Mail, due 12·25.

2 00 P. M., Accommodation due 6 P. M.

4 00 P. M., Fast Express due 7·05

Returning will leave Cape Island—

6·30 A. M., Morning Mail, due 10·07.

9 00 A. M., Fast Express, due 12·07.

5 00 P. M., Express, due 8 22.

Ticket Offices, at Ferry foot of Market street, and No 828 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel.

Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No. 828 Chesnut street can by leaving orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Express.

6 28 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

SUMMER RESORTS.

EXCURSIONISTS, TOURISTS, AND Pleasure Seekers TO NIAGARA FALLS,

Lake Ontario, The Thousand Islands, Rapids of the River St. Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Saguenay River, White Mountains, Portland, Boston, Lake George, Saratoga, New York, etc. etc. etc., will find it to their advantage to procure

THROUGH TICKETS,

WHICH ARE SOLD AT REDUCED RATES AT THE TICKET OFFICE OF THE

CATAWISSA RAILROAD LINE,

No. 425 CHESNUT STREET.

Passengers have choice of several routes to Niagara Falls, and Through Tickets are sold down Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence, to Ogdensburg, Montreal, and Quebec, via the American and English Line of Steamers, passing the Thousand Islands and the Rapids of the River St. Lawrence by daylight, returning to New York or Boston by

FIFTY DIFFERENT ROUTES.

These routes offer to pleasure seekers scenery unsurpassed in this country.

No extra charge for meals or state-rooms on steamers between Niagara Falls and Montreal.

Tickets good until November 1st, 1866, and entitle the holders to stop over at any point on the route.

For further information and Guide Books descriptive of the Routes, apply at the Company's Office, No. 425 CHESNUT Street. N. VAN HORN,

6 13wsm2m Passenger Agent.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., Is now open for the reception of visitors.

7 5 1m BENJ. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

The Saturday 4½ P. M. line from Vine street wharf returns on Monday, arriving in Philadelphia at 9 A. M.

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This spacious and elegant establishment will open for the reception of guests on or before the 27th day of June, 1866.

6 15 mw2m ROBERT B LEEDS, Proprietor.

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO., beg most respectfully to call the attention of the public at large to their newly-invented Patent,

THE UNIVERSAL ALARMIST,

which, by discharging a percussion cap, made expressly for the purpose, will prove very effectual in the prevention of burglaries, etc.

The following are some of its great advantages:—

1st. Simplicity of construction cheapness and ease in application, so that a servant or child may set it.

2d. Freedom from danger to persons or property.

3d. Universality of application to any part of a Door, Window, Grating, Shutter, Gate, Garden, Preserve, Fish Pond etc.

4th. It gives a check to burglars by alarming the inmates, neighbors and police.

5th. The mind is relieved from much painful anxiety, in female loneliness or old age, especially when articles of great value are kept in the house.

6th. It is a universal protection to travellers to fasten on chamber doors.

7th. Its construction is simple and not liable to get out of order.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY INSTRUMENT.

We have put our article at the low price of ONE DOLLAR, inclusive of 25 caps and it cannot be got cheaper either from us or from our agents. For further particulars inquire of or address

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO., Office, No. 524 WALNUT street, Room No 18.

We will send the ALARMIST to any part of the country on receipt of price, and 25 cents extra for postage.

Country Agents wanted. 6 29 3m

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF QUARTERMASTERS' STORES AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold on the premises,

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M.,

On THURSDAY, August 2, 1866,

the following described lot of Quartermasters' stores:—

100 cords wood.

12,000 feet oak and ash plank (wheelwright's stuff)

9,000 feet matched flooring.

1,400 pieces six-light sash 8 by 10, glazed.

20,000 feet assorted lumber.

2,000 feet square timber, 10 by 12.

40 kegs cut nails.

30 army wagons.

15 carts.

1 dead-horse wagon.

1 water wagon, iron.

6 hose carriages and reels.

12 sets harness (four horse).

20 sets harness (Ambulance)

15 sets cart harness.

25 riding saddles, bridles, head-halters, curry-combs, and horse-brushes.

25 white-wash brushes, water-buckets, shovels, spades, picks and paulins.

15 cooking stoves.

20 heating stoves.

1 lot castings, fire-bricks, etc., for cook stoves (new), office desks, tables, chairs, benches, matting, wardrobes, cupboards.

2 letter presses.

2 grindstones.

1 grindstone, large, 4 feet diameter, 8 inch face (new).

50 ladders.

50 fi e-hooks

8 platform scales, large.

4 counter scales.

4 warehouse trucks, blocks and tails.

60 iron bedsteads.

300 blankets.

About 10 000 pounds grain sacks.

1 scow, 20 by 60 feet, but little used.

1 set mathematical instruments.

1 spirit level and tripod.

1 surveyor's compass, target, etc.

About 3000 feet gum hose, 2 and 2½ inch (new) with couplings and nozzles, complete.

5,000 feet gum hose, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2, and 2½, with couplings and nozzles, partly worn.

100 brass cocks, angle-valves, etc. worn.

ALSO, 20 HORSES.

Together with a large quantity of other property, not above enumerated

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue from day to day until all is sold.

Purchasers must remove their stores within five (5) days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

A boat for Giesboro will leave Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale

JAMES A EKIN,

Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A., in charge 1st Division, Q. M. G. O. 7 20 11t

SALE OF MACHINERY, ETC.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, WASHINGTON, June 16, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction at the Navy Yard, NORFOLK, on FRIDAY, the 3d day of August next, the following articles, viz:—

Twenty-one Rollers of Rolling Mill.

Seven Nail Machines

One Guide Mill (complete), 38 Rollers.

Two bundles Saws for Slotting Screws.

Two Machines for Slotting Screws

Seven Machines for Cutting Threads.

Four Oil Retainers.

Two Oil Press Rollers.

Eight pieces Iron Shafting.

Six sets Couplings for Shafting.

Lot of Taps and Dies for Gas Fitting.

One box Lacings (leather).

Three boxes Belting.

One Gun-screw Machine.

One piece Leather Belting, 6 inches wide, 164 pounds.

One piece Leather Belting, 6 inches wide, 141 pounds.

One piece Leather Belting, 20 inches wide, 224 pounds.

Two rolls Gum Packing.

Six bars Octagon Steel (cast).

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds; and all articles to be removed from the yard within ten days from day of sale.

By order of Navy Department.

JOSEPH SMITH,

6 19tuth13t Chief Bureau Yards and Docks.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.



PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 20 1

BABY IS KING.

A rose-curtained cradle, where nestled within
Soft cambric and flannel lie—pounds seventeen:
Tis the throne of a tyrant; that pink little thing
Is an autocrat august—for Baby is king.

Good, solemn grandfather dares hardly to speak,
Or walk, lest the sleeper should hear his boots creak;
Grandma is a martyr in habits and cap
Which the monarch unsettles, as well as her nap.

Papa—wise and mighty—just home from the house,
Grows meek on the threshold, and moves like a mouse
To stare at the bundle, then outward he goes,
Like an elephant trying to walk on its toes.

The queen of the ball-room throws loyally down
Before him the roses she wore in her crown,
And sings little love-songs of whom *she* loves best;
He cries when she stops, like a merciless elf.

He flings right and left his saucy fat fist,
And then, the next moment, expects to be kissed;
He demands people's watches to batter about,
And meets a refusal with struggle and shout.

Then failing to conquer, with passionate cry,
He quivers his lip, keeps a tear in his eye,
And so wins the battle—this wise little thing!
He knows, the world over, that Baby is king.

The Art of Swimming.

The chest stroke, the most straightforward style of swimming, is, and will always be, the most popular. Although, as a rule, rapid progress with it cannot be easily made, yet there are amongst the swimmers of the present day a few notable exceptions, who contrive to pass, at all events, to keep level with representatives of almost all the other styles describable. With this chest stroke a much greater distance can be traversed than with any other, as it leaves the head entirely free, and is the most natural position attainable. A good swimmer never tires at this, and while it is a most graceful stroke, it is better performed, as a rule, than all the other strokes put together, as it is the first acquired by the aspirant.

Side swimming, as its name indicates, is a style of swimming on the side; keeping a portion of the head immersed and striking out one arm whilst the other is describing a half circle. It is capital for work against tide, but is principally used to gain speed. It is employed, almost without exception, by competitors in the races at the Lambeth Baths. Any old swimmers who fall across these pages may recollect a youth who was matched to swim Beckwith, the then champion, about nine years ago; and if they do, they will recall with pleasure the easy dexterity and grace which that youth possessed, and which enabled him to attain speed which was most extraordinary, considering his slim figure and his years. It was gravely asserted to me by a professional the other day, that the side stroke was introduced by George Pewtress, a swimmer of twenty years back. Of course, this is too evidently absurd to require refutation, but if it were needed, a curious little old swimming hand-book in my possession, two centuries old, would show the fallacy, as it describes, "How to Swim, neither on the Back nor on the Belly," and the directions following clearly point to the system now so much practised, which is doubtless as old as Adam.

The overhand stroke consists of the ordinary side stroke, but with one arm performing a circle, one half in the water and one in the air; the hands being kept in a cup-like form, or it may be the ordinary breast stroke, but with the arms thrust forth alternately and brought rapidly back through the water. The last method ensures the most speed, as there is a much quicker movement of the arms, but the first is the most popular and most practised, as it is by far the easiest of acquirement. The overhand stroke is the most exhausting, and always involves a great expenditure of strength; it is only used where rapidity is needed for a short distance, as, for instance, at the end of a swimming race, or, it may be, to reach a sinking person. There is, however, a swimmer, well-known at the Lambeth Baths, who can swim five hundred yards in an almost incredibly short space of time; but we are informed he throws a hammer continually in his trade, and that is just the kind of practice needed for his stroke.

There are a good many hybrid styles which I have not space to discuss here, but the three above mentioned are at the root of them all; there remains but one great division, and that I shall but touch briefly, and that is, swimming on the back. Man, whether in the water or out, is at a disadvantage when "on his back;" and he will not resort to locomotion in that position unless it be to go quite gently as a rest. In the sea this style of swimming is very pleasant. Indeed, I have experienced few things pleasanter than to lie almost motionless, floating on the blue waters of the Mediterranean, and to be lifted gently up and down by the pleasant waves of that tideless sea.—*London Society.*

A Boy's First Impressions of Europe.

CORK, Ireland, July 6.—Dear H.:—Did you ever hear of Paddie from Cork? Well, I am at Cork, and so is Paddie. He and I enjoy ourselves greatly. Like the children and the bears, it is as much for him to see me as it is for me to see him. But Ireland is a funny place. The first thought that strikes you upon landing is, how many Irishmen there are; the second is, how numerous they are; the third is, how Irish they are. Imagine to yourself a city crowded with such people as the emigrants you see in New York, riding on carts which face sideways, and drawn by donkeys much smaller than our colt Olliette, and you will have a very faint idea of Cork. It is inhabited principally by beggars. We are continually besieged by these. One specimen followed us for two miles this afternoon for a ha'penny, which we did not have.

Everybody knows that I am a Yankee at first sight. Two newsboys came up to me this morning, as I was taking a walk, and accosted me:—"Plase, sir, will you give me a cint?" They were very much delighted when they received it, and went off shouting that they had 'a cint.' Everything is queer here, and I am getting queer too. By the way, this is an answer to your letter that I haven't received yet, but expect in the next steamer.—*Paterson Press.*

A BILL OF FARE FOR BROKERS.—The Boston Board of Brokers went down the harbor on a fishing excursion the other day, and had a good time generally. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* cooks up the following in its "spice" column as the "Bill of Fare" for the occasion, which contains many clever hits that will be readily recognized:—

BILL OF FARE.

Chowder........................(Tetes de la peuple).

FIRST COURSE.

Clams, dug at high water.
Spondulicks on the half shell.
Ditto, "shelled out."
Flounders bought "flat."

SECOND COURSE—SOLIDS!

Bull Beef. Bear Steaks. Pluck.

THIRD COURSE—GAME!

Ducks (lame). Canvas Backs. Greenbacks.

ENTREES—FANCY!

Outsiders Flatted out in Copper.
Ditto, done brown.
"Fivers" done in Oil.
Operators, in a pickle.
Speculators in a stew..................A Corner Mess.
Quotations, cooked up.

VEGETABLES.

The Great Toltec Squash.
Dead Beats. Lucky Turn-ups.
Heavy Celery.
Specked-taters..........From the Brokers' Board.

DESSERT—FRUIT, ETC.

Water Mil ions. A Fig for the Profits!
Large "Plums for the lucky ones.
Lemons that "went in."
Ditto that "came out"—squeezed.
Raisins from Canada Stocks.
(Small quantities.)

DRINKS.

The "Drop" in the Market.
Sharp-y Wine. Mar-gin. Stock Ale.
The Right Spirit.
Water Power-ful strong.

CIGARS.

Coupon "Bines."

PERSONATING THE DEVIL.—One of our Liverpool (England) exchanges has the following:—Certain "fast" young gentlemen of Clifton are just now chuckling over the success of one of the most daring practical jokes ever perpetrated. Not long since, an elderly bachelor, who has the reputation of being very miserly, was applied to for a subscription towards some charitable object; and for reasons best known to himself gave a point-blank refusal to the application, whereby he greatly offended the parties who, in their rather liberal estimate of his generosity, had considered him good at least for a couple of guineas. The affair got talked about, and came to the ears of a party of frolicsome youths, full of mischief, who determined to pay the old gentleman out for his selfishness; and their *modus operandi* was to favor him with a visit from his Satanic Majesty. A bold spirit was found willing to represent that well-known character, and at a late hour one night last week the dangerous joke was carried out. The *pro tempore* devil was well smeared with phosphorus, and carried with one hand a canister of burning sulphur, to give him the orthodox brimstone odor. In the other he bore a buck's foot, well charged with electricity, the said foot being attached to a non-conducting handle, to prevent the escape of the electric fluid. By some means this juvenile representative of "Auld Hornie" managed to gain an entrance to the old gentleman's sleeping apartment, and in the "very witching hour of night, when churchyards yawn, and hell itself breathes forth contagion to the world," made his appearance at the bedside of his victim. Suddenly awakened, the poor man rubbed his eyes, stared, rubbed his eyes again, and doubtless began to feel uncommonly uncomfortable. In a sepulchral voice his visitor requested him to shake hands. He tremblingly obeyed, and received such a terrible shock from the electrified buck's foot, that, coupled with the hoof-like character of the foot itself, left him very little doubt that the Lord of Hades had come to balance up accounts. Paralyzed for a few moments, he soon broke into a piteous whine for mercy. The fumes of the burning sulphur, and the fitful phosphorescent flashes of light on "Clootie's" face, were evidently too much for him; and his whine soon broke into a yell of terror. "Come with me," said the guest. "Oh no, no—not yet," answered the host. "What mercy can you expect, when you give nothing to the poor?" asked the devil. "Oh, spare me, and I'll give all I've got," answered the bedevilled. "Will you subscribe to the —— fund?" quiried Mr. Mephistopheles. "Anything you like," replied Mr. Dives. And so the farce went on, until at length the pandemoniacal gentleman gained his point, and quitted the bedroom with a handsome donation in his Satanic pocket, leaving the old gentleman in a cold perspiration, from which, we should imagine, he has hardly recovered.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.

The United States Government having granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Land Scrip, representing 780,000 acres of Public Land, for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State the Board of Commissioners now offer this Land Scrip to the public.

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor-General's office, at Harrisburg, until Wednesday, August 15, 1866.

This land may be located in any State or Territory by the holders of the scrip, upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor General, one third of which must paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.

J. M. CAMPBELL, Surveyor-General,
For the Board of Commissioners

HARRISBURG, July 11, 1866. 7 17 lm

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1139 GIRARD Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 27, 1866.
WHITE ASH ANTHRACITE COAL.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, August 7, 1866, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department 500 tons best quality White Ash Anthracite Coal, of such sizes as may be required, and in such quantities as may be ordered, from August 10, 1866, to April 30, 1867, with the privilege of increasing the quantity to 5000 tons, to weigh 2240 pounds to the ton, to be inspected by an inspector appointed on the part of the Government, to be delivered free of charge at all places ordered in this city; also, on board of vessels at the Port of Philadelphia, in good order and condition, free of slate, bone, dust, and all other impurities.

In case of failure to deliver the Coal in sufficient quantities, and at the proper time and place, the Department reserves the right to make good any deficiency by open purchase at the contractor's risk and expense.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two or more responsible parties, their responsibility to be certified to by a United States judge, attorney, or collector of the port, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into written obligations, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, to furnish the proposed supplies agreeably to contract.

No proposition will be considered unless the terms of this advertisement (a copy of which should accompany each proposal) are complied with.

Proposals to be made out in duplicate on the regular printed forms, which may be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed too high or unreasonable is reserved, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

The envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for Coal," and addressed to the undersigned.

Bids will be opened on Tuesday, August 7, 1866, 12 o'clock M., and bidders are requested to be present.

By order of
Bvt Brig. Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Ass't Q. M. General U. S. Army.
GEORGE R. ORME,
Captain and Ass't Q. M.

7 27 9t

PROPOSALS FOR SALE OF WOOD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1866.

Sealed Proposals are invited at this office until 12 o'clock noon, MONDAY, August 6, 1866, for the purchase of (13,000) THIRTEEN THOUSAND CORDS OF GOVERNMENT WOOD, located as follows:—

(1400) FOURTEEN HUNDRED CORDS at the Kendall Green Wood Yard, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about one mile from the depot of said road in this city.

This wood consists of about ONE THIRD (⅓) PINE and TWO-THIRDS (⅔) OAK, and is piled immediately along the track of the railroad.

(11,600) ELEVEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED CORDS at the Wood Yard, three-quarters of a mile north of Alexandria, on the line of the Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown Railroad.

This wood consists of about TWO-THIRDS (⅔) PINE and ONE-THIRD (⅓) OAK, is piled along the track, and is distant about one-half of a mile from a wharf on the Potomac river, leading to which there is a direct and level road.

All of the wood offered for sale is of good or fair quality, and thoroughly seasoned.

Proposals will be received for quantities from (50) fifty cords and upwards, with privilege of taking all of either or both lots

Payment to be made in Government funds, immediately after the opening of the bids, and upon measurement of the wood.

The right is reserved of rejecting any or all proposals deemed disadvantageous to the United States.

M. I. LUDINGTON,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
Department of Washington.

7 16 18t

342 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 342 SOUTH Street below Fourth. 5 6 1m

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE,
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, June 4, 1866.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and all intermediate Stations.

MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 6·00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8·55 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south, at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia 9·10 P. M.
Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·35 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11·53 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M., and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points, from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3·15 P. M. 8 15

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866.

FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 3, 5, 8, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 4, 6¾, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2, 5, and 8 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·40 minutes A. M., 12·40, 6·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5½, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6¼ and 8 P. M.
The 5½ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6½, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½, A. M., 2, 5, 6¾, 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.
For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.
At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.
At 3·30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.
At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.
For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.
White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 12·25 Noon, and 6·15 P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 6·40 A. M., 3·15 and 5·30 P. M.
Leave Lansdale at 6·00 A. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·30 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.
Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street, or BERKS Street.
5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), commencing MONDAY, July 16, 1866. Leave Philadelphia as follows:—
For Cape May, 9 A. M., Mail; 2 P. M., Accommodation; 4 P. M., Fast Express.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and intermediate points, 8 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.
For Millville, and intermediate points, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Woodbury Accommodation, 6 P. M.

RETURNING:
Leave Cape May at 6·30 A. M., Mail; 9 A. M., Fast Express; 5 P. M., Express.
Leave Bridgeton 7·15 A. M. and 3·50 P. M. Freight 6·30 P. M.
Leave Salem 7 A. M. and 3·35 P. M. Freight 5·45 P. M.
Leave Millville 6·55 A. M. and 6·38 P. M. Freight 11·03 A. M.
Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. That received before 9·00 A. M. will go through the same day.
Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue
J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

The West Jersey Express Company will attend to all the usual branches of Express business. A Special Messenger accompanies each through train. Office No. 5 WALNUT Street Philadelphia. 7 2

1866—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.
Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail, P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.
Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9·30 A. M.
Leave Erie at 4·45 P. M., arrive at New York 4·10 P. M.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.
For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.
And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup't, Williamsport

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, July 2, 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—
Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Way Mail Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.
Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.
Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.
Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.
Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 12·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. The 4·30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington at 6·30, 7·15 and 9·30 A. M., 4 and 6·30 P. M. The 7·15 A. M. train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.
Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4·30 and 6 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.
Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4·36 and 10 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 7·28, 7·55, 10·14, and 11·40 A. M., 4·43, 5·10, 7·26, and 10·36 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail. 9·20 A. M., Express. 1·10 P. M., Express. 6·35 P. M., Express. 8·25 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.
Leave Chester at 4·49 and 8·52 A. M., and 3·38 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5·23 and 9·33 A. M. and 4·15 P. M.
Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6·05 P. M. Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4·45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 4·20 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 7·15 A. M. train for Philadelphia.

SUNDAY TRAINS.
Express Train at 4·15 A. M., for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.
Accommodation Train at 11·30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.
Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6·00 P. M.
4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines.
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz:— FARE
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation.......$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express.... 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express........ 3 00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation 2·25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation, 2d class........ 1 80
At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.
At 5 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.
LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE
At 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00. The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 6·45 P. M. and midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.
At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol, Schenck's, Eddington, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghampton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.
June 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.
On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of each Train.
Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—
Mail Train.................at 8·00 A. M.
Day Express...............at 10·00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1........at 11·00 "
Fast Line and Erie Express¶........at 12 00 M.
Harrisburg Accommodation.........at 2 30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation.........at 4·00 "
Paoli Accommodation No. 2.........at 5·00 "
Pittsburgh and Erie Mail*¶........at 9 00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3........at 10 00 "
Philadelphia Express†.............at 11·10 "

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—
Cincinnati Express‡...............at 12·40 A. M.
Philadelphia Express†.............at 7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1........at 8·20 "
Columbia Train....................at 9·00 "
Lancaster Train...................at 12·40 P. M.
Fast Line..........................at 1·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2........at 4·10 "
Day Express.......................at 5·50 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3........at 7·30 "
Harrisburg Accommodation..........at 9·50 "

* Daily, except Saturday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday. All other Trains daily, except Sunday.
¶ Running through from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and Erie without change of cars.
Sunday Accommodation Trains for Paoli and intermediate stations leave Philadelphia at 9·00 A. M. and 7·00 P. M., returning leave Paoli at 6·50 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

A TICKET OFFICE
Is located at No. 631 Chesnut street, where Tickets to all important points may be procured, and full information given by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.
Also at Thirty-first and Market streets, on application to THOMAS H. PARKE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.
An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations apply to FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. 3 12

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.
THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).
Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.
Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 5 P. M.
Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.
The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.
The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.
A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers, and consignees, must, in every instance be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.
N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment.
For terms, or other information, apply to
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond, as follows:—

MAIL TRAIN.
Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6·45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5·45 P. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5·26 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN.
Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6·05 P. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 6·00 A. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 6·30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6·10 A. M.
Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.
First-class sleeping cars attached to the night trains.
The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest in the popular mind.
Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and at the offices of the road in Washington and Alexandria.
W. H. McCAFFERTY,
General Sup't. Intendent.

COAL.

ONE TRIAL

SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.

WHITNEY & HAMILTON,

LEHIGH,

SCHUYLKILL,

AND BITUMINOUS

COAL,

No. 935 North NINTH Street,

Above Poplar, East Side. [6 2

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 6§

BENDER'S
COAL AND ICE DEPOT,
S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS.

Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg and Heater size $7·50; Nut at $6·50. Also, the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Reevesdale Colliery, Nut size $6·00. All other sizes $7·00

All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 2 16 6m

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.
WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 771 South THIRD Street
Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—
Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Graffen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1608 Walter street.
R. G. Maren, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Bartlett, No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 665 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1032 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Elfreth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Hassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry streets.
E. E. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—
SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,
DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answer will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address
WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GLAD NEWS
FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.
BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses or YOUTHFUL INDISCRETION.
Emissions, Genital, Physical and Nervous Debility, Impotence, etc. etc.
NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.
They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,
Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.
From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases of Seminal Weakness, though benefit is derived from using a single box.
In Chronic Cases, and particularly when Impotence or Genital Debility with Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS
Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating, and Invigorating Remedy in the world.
A Package, Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility and Impotence,
BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,
Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.
It gives Strength to the Organs and, with the Pills, will restore them to their normal condition.
A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free. Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to
DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York.
And you will receive them by return of mail post paid, and free from observation.
For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 6 11 §

NEEDLES' COMPOUND CAMPHOR TROCHES, Positive Preventive of CHOLERA, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus. Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist, 12th & Race Sts., Phila. 50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

SCHOOLFIELD'S
CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA PILL
Cure all kinds of Bowel Complaints, and his
GASTRIC AND LIVER PILLS
Are the best remedy for all Diseases of the Stomach and Liver
WHOLESALE AGENTS.
J. W. DALLAM & CO.,
10 1m SECOND AND CALLOWHILL

INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE, S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, } To all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. loan '71...	$95 000 00
120,000	" " 6 " " '81...	128 100 00
200,000	" 7 3 10 per cent. loan Treasury Notes............	94,375 00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan..................	90,565 00
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan..................	53,250 00
25,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan..................	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.........	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.........	23,750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.........	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia............	15,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company............	8,580 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company............	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call......	40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan..................	18,000 00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property............	170,000 00
$1,056,850	Par. Market value....	$996,550 00
	Real Estate..................	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made..	121,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company..................	40,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $1133. Estimated value..................	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks..........$55 956 89	
	Cash in Drawer.......... 678 48	56,635 37
		$1,253 630 18

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George C. Leiper, Hugh Craig, Robert Burton, John D. Taylor, Samuel E. Stokes, J. F. Penistan, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooks, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvain, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, Pittsburg, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 1§

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $10 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.
Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.
LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company
M. Baird, of M. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work, of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street 1 3 10m

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851·96.

Capital........................$400 000 00
Accrued Surplus.................944 543 15
Premiums......................1,162 308 81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53. INCOME FOR 1866 $310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.
Charles N. Bancker, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, Edward C. Dale, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Francis W. Lewis, M. D., Peter McCall.
CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 t128

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.
This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*
Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
701
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.
DIRECTORS.
THOMAS CRAVEN, FURMAN SHEPPARD, THOS. MACKELLAR, JOHN SUPPLEE, JOHN W. CLAGHORN, SILAS YERKES, JR., ALFRED S. GILLETT, N. S. LAWRENCE, CHARLES I. DUPONT, HENRY F. KENNEY, JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 §

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge, M. B. Mahoney, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Samuel Wilcox, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmond Castillon, Louis C. Norris.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 1§

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, Daniel Haddock, Jr., John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 1§

EUROPE.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cable.

THE PEACE BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

Conferences Still in Progress on Saturday—The Reply of Italy not yet Received—Commercial and Financial Affairs in London—Condition and Working of the Great Cable, Etc. Etc. Etc.

The following despatches were received from Newfoundland this morning about 2 o'clock:—

ASPY BAY, July 30—Midnight.—The following despatches contain all of the news received through the Atlantic Cable from Europe, for the Associated Press, up to Sunday evening, and deposited here this evening by the news yacht direct from Port-au-Basque:—

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, Saturday evening, July 28.—We have no further news from Vienna. The armies remain in position during the conferences now being held in the Austrian capital. It is believed that negotiations are in progress for the signing of the treaty. The reply of Italy has not yet been received. No further details are given in the telegrams.

Commercial and Financial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—London, July 28, evening.—Consols closed at 88¾ for money. United States Five-twenties, 69¾.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. — Liverpool, Saturday, July 28, evening.—The Cotton market is firm. Middling Orleans is quoted at 14¼d. ₱ lb. The sales are not given.

Official Statement of the Condition of the Cable.

Several messages to private parties from England are among those brought from Heart's Content by this arrival.

Arrangements have been made which will insure the more rapid and frequent transmission of despatches from Port-au-Basque henceforth until the Gulf cable is laid.

[It is evident, from this news, that the sovereigns of Prussia and Austria are engaged in drawing up and signing a great treaty, which will change the geography and political aspect of Europe. To such a document France, Russia, Italy, England, and Turkey must be parties, and hence the delay in transmitting positive intelligence of peace. It is enough for the present to feel assured that Austria has accepted Prussia's terms, and that peace is, therefore, a certainty. What these terms are we have not yet been informed, but we have no doubt that Bismark demands complete control in Germany, and this was only ceded by Austria after the terrific combat at Olmutz, where the army of Francis Joseph was defeated a fourth time, and his capital threatened with capture.—ED. EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Additional Details of the Great Triumph.

HOW IT WORKS.

Since Saturday last, no fewer than five European steamers have arrived, with later European advices, the main points of which, the reader will see, have been anticipated by the despatches received through the submarine telegraph. These arrivals, with the time of their departure, are as follows:—

Peruvian, Farther Point.....July 20.
New York, Liverpool.....July 18.
Pamyra, Liverpool.....July 17.
Hansa, Southampton.....July 19.
China, Liverpool.....July 22.

Now, the dates by the cable come down to the 27th—that is to say, five days later. This shows how the news market is to be affected by this ocean telegraph. The advices by the steamers, though fuller, more definitive, and (maybe) more reliable than any the cable can give us, will always be so far behindhand that, in this busy, bustling, go-ahead age, they will be of but little use. The knowledge we shall thus get of the world's affairs will be more superficial than substantial, it is true; but the superficial must be endured until the multiplicity of sub-ocean lines so cheapen the transmission of intelligence that details can be forwarded, as well as facts in outline.

Here is the first versification we have seen on the all-absorbing topic. It is somewhat gushing:—

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Six thousand years have passed o'er earth,
While science, like a stripling, bore
The trophies of its timid birth
In various forms, from shore to shore.
But now, her latest, mightiest child,
Which Franklin viewed and Morse caress'd
With glory ripe and undefiled
Is laid within the ocean's breast.

The mighty lightning herald sleeps
Till human touch awakes its fires,
To send beyond ten mornings' reach,
New tidings ere a pulse expires;
'Tis said! Old ocean feels a thrill
Throughout her time-sealed bosom now,
And yields to man's victorious will,
The crown long placed on Neptune's brow!

Calm as the deep in summer's reign,
And wild, as in its wintry wrath
Shall be, with varied joy or pain,
Each message through its ocean path.
Within its grave, beneath the storm,
It lives, a breathing thing of life,
As they shall live who gave it form,
In fame, when called from mortal strife.

Soon, like Orion's belt of fire,
Its broad electric arm shall hold
With all a monarch's strong desire
The world, and all its varied fold.
And from its tongue, through every sphere,
Till time and earth together cease,
Mankind the glorious tale shall hear
Of commerce, brotherhood, and peace.

The *Public Ledger* this morning hints that the cable has failed, because none of the previous despatches received on board the *Great Eastern* from Europe have been given to the public. For the information of the editor of the *Ledger* and the public generally, we append said telegrams:—

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN GERMANY AND ITALY.

The *Great Eastern* kept up telegraphic communication with Valentia, through the Cable, during the voyage to Heart's Content, and the following news was received:—

GERMANY.

July 17.—The Prussians had a successful engagement before Olmutz yesterday, capturing six guns.

Further fighting expected to-day.

The Austrians have withdrawn from Moravia towards Vienna.

July 19.—Prussia continues victorious, and has gained assistance from the small German States. The main army is within fifty miles of Vienna. It has cut off the railroad from the Austrian army between Lepanto and Abo.

July 21.—Austria accepts the proposals of Prussia to abstain from hostilities for five days, during which Austria will have to notice acceptance of preliminaries.

July 23.—Five days armistice between Austria and Prussia commences at noon to-day.

ITALY.

July 15.—General Cialdini marched upon Rovigo with one hundred thousand troops. Two hundred thousand Austrians are left between the Mincio and the Adige.

July 20.—The Italian fleet of iron-clad steamboats has opened fire on the island of Lissa, on the coast of Dalmatia. The result is not known.

July 21.—There was a severe engagement yesterday off Lissa. The Austrians claimed the victory. They sank the Italian iron-clads, running down one, and blowing up three.

July 23.—More fighting yesterday, Austria claiming the victory.

The Cable a Messenger of Peace.

It is a curious coincidence that the first news despatches received by the Atlantic Cable in 1858 and 1866 have been messages of peace. To-day we have intelligence of a treaty of peace between Austria and Prussia; eight years ago the news was of the end of the war in China. We put the despatches side by side:—

1858.	1866
TRINITY BAY, Aug. 25 The following news has just been received from Valentia, and from its general interest I have forwarded it to the press for publication DE SAUTY.	TRINITY BAY, N. F., July 27, 1865. (Received from the Valentia (Ireland) *Times*.) A treaty of peace has been signed between Austria and Prussia.

"VALENTIA, Aug. 25

"Later and highly important intelligence has been received from China. A treaty of peace has been concluded with China, by which England and France obtain all their demands, including the establishment of embassies at Pekin and indemnification for the expenses of the war."

De Sauty is not heard from this year, but the news is just as good as though that indefatigable person were present to assure us that it is "all right."

To Their Heart's Content.

The Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company have succeeded to their Heart's Content. What more can they ask?

Mayor Hoffman to the Lord Mayor of London.

The Mayor of New York has sent to the Lord Mayor of London the following telegraphic despatch:—

"MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, July 30, 1866.—To the Lord Mayor of London:—The energy and genius of man, directed by the providence of God, have united the continents.

"May this union be instrumental in securing the happiness of all nations and the rights of all peoples. JOHN T. HOFFMAN,
"Mayor of New York."

Chronology of the Atlantic Cable.

Five attempts have been made to lay an Atlantic Cable, and the period covered by the different experiments is nine years. In 1857 the expedition failed on the fifth day; the first expedition of 1858 was abandoned on the twentieth day; the second and successful expedition in the summer of 1858 occupied eighteen days, including the run to mid ocean for splicing the cable and the return of the *Agamemnon* to Valentia with one half of the line: twenty three days later the Cable became dumb. The expedition of 1865 failed, by the breaking of the cable, on the eleventh day of the *Great Eastern's* voyage. This year the whole time occupied in the run of the great ship was twenty days.

We give below a chronological record:—

1857.

August 7.—First expedition left Valentia Bay, with eight vessels, viz.:—United States frigates *Niagara* and *Susquehanna*, and steamers *Arctic* and *Victoria*; British frigate *Agamemnon*, and steamers *Leopard*, *Cyclops*, and *Advice*.

August 11.—The cable parted; three hundred and forty-four miles of wire lost. End of the first expedition.

1858.

March 19.—Reshipment of cable for second expedition began at Plymouth, England.

May 29.—*Niagara* and *Agamemnon* left Plymouth for an experimental trip.

June 2.—*Niagara* and *Agamemnon* returned to Plymouth.

June 10.—Second expedition sailed from Plymouth, to begin laying cable in mid-ocean. Vessels:—United States frigate *Niagara*, with British steamer *Valorous* as tender, and British frigate *Agamemnon*, with steamer *Gorgon* as tender.

June 26.—Cable spliced in lat. 52 deg. 2 min. N.; long. 33 deg. 18 min. W., and paying out begun by *Niagara* and *Agamemnon*.

June 27.—At 1 A. M. continuity ceased. At 5½ A. M. the cable snapped.

June 28.—At 6 P. M. new splice made and paying-out resumed.

June 29.—At 9·10 A. M. continuity stopped.

June 30.—Cable cut on board *Niagara*, and the ship headed for Cork. End of the second expedition. Amount of cable lost, 300 miles.

SECOND EXPEDITION OF 1858.

July 17.—Third expedition left Queenstown. Vessels:—*Niagara* and *Gorgon*, *Agamemnon* and *Valorous*.

July 29.—*Niagara* and *Agamemnon* spliced cable in mid-ocean—latitude 52 deg. 9 min. north, longitude 32 deg. 27 min. west.

August 4.—At 1·45 A. M. the *Niagara* anchored in Trinity Bay. At 2·45 A. M., signal received from *Agamemnon* that 1101 miles of cable had been paid out by her. At 5·15 A. M., the *Niagara* landed shore end of cable. At 6 A. M., received a very strong current from Valentia Bay. Communications perfectly established.

August 5.—News of the landing received in New York.

August 16.—Queen Victoria's message to President Buchanan.

August 17.—Mayor Tiemann's message to the Lord Mayor of London.

August 18.—*Niagara* arrived at New York.

August 19.—President Buchanan's reply to Queen Victoria.

August 23.—The Lord Mayor's reply to Mayor Tiemann.

August 25.—First news despatch received through the cable—treaty of peace in China.

August 27.—Second and last news despatch.

September 1.—Cable Jubilee in New York.

August 27 to October 1.—No tidings.

October 6.—Mr. Varley's report on discovery of fault in cable published. End of the cable.

1865.

July 22.—*Great Eastern* spliced cable to shore end at Valentia, and left for Newfoundland.

July 29.—Insulation lost; fault repaired at 8·10 A. M.

August 2.—Cable parted, in lat. 51·40 N., long. 38 W. Amount paid out, 1312 miles.

August 3.—Grappling for cable; grapnel broke.

August 4-11.—Unsuccessful grappling. *Great Eastern* headed for England. End of fourth expedition.

1866.

July 7.—Shore end of cable landed at Valentia.

July 13.—Shore end connected with main cable, and paying out begun by *Great Eastern*. Convoy:—Steamers *Terrible*, *Medway*, and *Albany*.

July 14.—Distance run, 118 miles; paid out, 116 miles.

July 15.—Distance run, 128 miles; paid out, 139 miles.

July 16.—Distance run, 115 miles; paid out, 137 miles.

July 17.—Distance run, 118 miles; paid out, 138 miles.

July 18.—Distance run, 105 miles; paid out, 125 miles.

July 19.—Distance run, 113 miles; paid out, 129 miles.

July 20.—Distance run, 111 miles; paid out, 127 miles.

July 21.—Distance run, 122 miles; paid out, 136 miles.

July 22.—Distance run, 123 miles; paid out, 133 miles.

July 23.—Distance run, 121 miles; paid out, 138 miles.

July 24.—Distance run, 121 miles; paid out, 135 miles.

July 25.—Distance run, 112 miles; paid out, 130 miles.

July 26.—Distance run, 128 miles; paid out, 134 miles.

July 27.—Distance run, 112 miles; paid out, 118 miles. Cable landed at Heart's Content at 8 A. M. First news despatch received from Valentia—Treaty of Peace between Austria and Prussia.

The average speed of the *Great Eastern* has been about one hundred and twenty miles a day; her progress having been much slower than that of the *Niagara* in 1858. The waste of cable has been but twelve per cent.

THE CHOLERA.

The Progress of the Epidemic at Tybee, Georgia.

From Savannah Papers of Saturday.

There have been admitted into the Quarantine Hospital at Tybee, from the 18th to the 25th inst. one hundred and twenty patients, one hundred and ten of which are cholera cases. Out of this number fifty-five have died, thirteen of whom were found dead on the adjacent island, where they had perished in their vain attempts to escape the plague. It is believed that twelve more have died in the marshes, or been drowned in attempting to swim the rivers.

There are seven hospital tents now pitched, and under the superintendence of an active and efficient surgeon.

The average number of deaths upon the island up to the present time is about one out of every six.

The latest reports from Tybee are that the cholera is abating. The steam-tug *E. H. Webster* proceeded to the quarantine grounds with the commander of the post and several physicians on board.

SICKENING SCENES.

The following is an extract of a private letter from on board the steamer *San Salvador*, at Tybee Island, under date of July 24:—

* * I wrote a few days since telling you of my situation. Report says we shall be released by the 2d of August; and if so I say Amen! All the passengers are in high glee at the prospect; I have been very sick for three days, but not with cholera; am all right now, and am making the best of circumstances. It would make you laugh if you could only see the expedients resorted to to make time pass; but to-day is the first time I could laugh, for I have considered it to be too serious a time to do so. We landed 270 troops on Tybee Island, and yesterday 80 of the members answered to their names. The cholera has done its work among them sure. They were so completely demoralized that 100 deserted and are scattered all over these islands, and they say that some have even got to Savannah. Of course people there are much frightened. I have been in a good many tight places in my life, but never saw anything to equal this. It was a common thing to see them bury ten before breakfast, and the same number before supper, and so we used to sit on deck and see them carry the bodies along to their long home, day after day, and finally requested the authorities to remove the burial place, which was right in front of the ship. The sights we used to see were too much for the strongest of us. I hope it will be the last of that kind I shall see. It is all over now, and we are all in pretty good spirits. We get the Savannah papers every day.

LUMBER.

1866.—FLOORING! FLOORING!!
FLOORING! FLOORING!!
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1866.—PLASTERING LATHS!!
PLASTERING LATHS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLK AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS.
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
5 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

UNITED STATES
BUILDER'S MILL,
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in the city constantly on hand. 7 19 3m

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. corner FIFTEENTH and STILES Street
OFFERS FOR SALE. CHEAP FOR CASH.
Panel, 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6-8, 8-4, White Pine, seasoned.
First and second quality Yellow (4-4 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards.
First and second quality one and two-sides Fence Boards.
Shelving Boards, Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills, all sizes. Step Boards, 4-4, 5-4.
Hemlock Joist and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all wid hs
Spruce Joist, Sills and Scantling.
Plastering Lath (English and Calais) Pickets.
Shingles, Chesnut Posts, etc
Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.
All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 7 19 1m

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT.
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortmen of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

INSTRUCTION.

THE LEHIGH UNIVERITY, BETHLEHEM, PENNA.
This new Institution, liberally endowed by the Hon. Asa Packer, of Mauch Chunk, and designed to give a full practical education suited to the requirements of the age, will be open to receive students in the FIRST TWO CLASSES on the 1st of September, 1866.
The location is beautiful, and proverbially healthy, and it is situated in the midst of varied industrial interests, all of which will be subsidized for the purpose of instruction.
The Course will consist of two parts. First, TWO YEARS OF PREPARATORY INSTRUCTION in Mathematics, Chemistry, and Languages (especially the modern languages) studies which every young man should pursue, for whatever profession he be intended. Second, TWO ADDITIONAL YEARS in one of the following schools in each of which an additional special degree is conferred:—
1. The School of General Literature.
2. The School of Civil Engineering.
3. The School of Mechanical Engineering.
4. The School of Metallurgy and Mining.
Applicants for admission will be examined from the 1st to the 15th of August, on presenting themselves to the President at Bethlehem or on the opening day.
Circulars giving terms, etc., may be had by applying to Messrs. J. H. BUILER & CO., No. 127 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or to HENRY COPPEE, President, Bethlehem, Pa. 7 19 2 15

DRY GOODS.

LINEN GOODS ONLY,
AT MILLIKEN'S
No. 828 ARCH Street.

NEW LINEN LAWN DRESSES.
NEW PRINTED SHIRTING LINENS.
TRAVELLING DRESS LINENS.
CORN COLORED LINENS.
FLAX COLORED LINENS.
BLOUSE LINENS.
LINEN DRILLS, Fancy and Plain.
LINEN DUCKS, Fancy and Plain.
LINEN CHECKS, for Boys' Wear.
IRISH SHIRTING LINENS, Best Makes.
SHIRT BOSOMS, Very Superior.
LINEN DAMASKS, by the Yard.
TABLE CLOTHS, All Sizes.
NAPKINS AND DOYLIES.
TOWELS, Great Variety.
LADIES' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

Linen Buyers will always find the best assortment in the city, at
MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE
6 9 stuth2m No. 828 ARCH Street.

WHITE DRILLING AND
BASKET DUCKS.
BROWN DRILLINGS AND BASKET DUCKS.
FARMERS' PANTALOONERY.
BOYS' FANCY DRILLINGS.
LINEN CHECKS AND STRIPES.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH.

SALT WATER SHAWLS,
Wholesale and Retail.
PURE WHITE LLAMA SHAWLS.
SHETLAND SHAWLS, ALL GRADES.
PURE WHITE BAREGE SHAWLS.
BREAKFAST SHAWLS AND HALF SHAWLS. [4 12 stuth rp
EYRE & LANDELL.

CAPE MAY
ATLANTIC CITY,
AND LONG BRANCH.
DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,
HAVE OPENED ON THE 14TH INST.,
A new and desirable lot of
ZEPHYR KNIT SHAWLS
Suitable for the Watering Places, including a splendid assortment of
WHITE GOODS.
PUCKED MUSLIN,
SHIRRED MUSLIN,
SWISS MUSLIN,
PLAID NAINSOOK,
STRIPED NAINSOOK,
91 CAMBRIC NAINSOOK.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
TO LADIES
About leaving for the COUNTRY, SEA SHORE, OR WATERING PLACES,
E. M. NEEDLES,
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,
Offers a full assortment, at LOW PRICES, of every description of
WHITE GOODS,
PUFFED MUSLINS,
PIQUES,
FRENCH MUSLINS,
In all varieties of plain and fancy styles.
Laces, Embroideries, Hdkfs, etc. etc.
Linen Sleeves, Collars, Sets, etc., in great variety.
E. M. NEEDLES,
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
Our assortment embrace all the new and desirable styles and sizes of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Those of "OUR OWN MAKE" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. 4 6

AUCTION SALES.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK,
AUCTIONEERS,
5 18 6 No. 240 MARKET Street.
SALE OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, STOCK OF GOODS &c., &c., BY CATALOGUE.
On Wednesday Morning, August 1,
Commencing at 10 o'clock comprising about 400 lots desirable and seasonable goods. 7 30 2t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 5 21 §

CLOTHING.

STATES UNION CLOTHING HALL,
606 MARKET Street, 606
Visitors will find a large and varied assortment of the very best READY-MADE CLOTHING at the lowest cash prices.
Suits, containing Coats, Pants, and Vest, from $12·00.
Dusters, $2 25.
Pants from $3 00 and higher.
Come and convince yourselves. [5 31 3m

$35 TO $45 FOR A SUIT OF BLACK OR fancy colored cloth; army and navy clothing, 10 per cent. in style unsurpassed.
47 6mrp FARR, No. 18 NINTH St., above Chesnut

LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUtiful series of views, fifteen in number designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER etc., will be found on sale at the NEWS STAND,
23 S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

FINANCIAL.

$6,000,000
SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST-CLASS
First Morgage Bonds.

THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY has authorized us to sell their First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Thirty year Bonds. The whole amount is $6,000,000. Coupons, payable on the first days of JANUARY and JULY of each year, in New York.

Before consenting to this Agency, we have made a careful examination of the merits of these Bonds, by sending William Milnor Roberts, and others, to report upon the condition and prospects of the Railroad. Their report is on file at our office, and is highly satisfactory. We do not hesitate to recommend these Bonds as being a first-class security, and a most safe and judicious investment.

The proceeds of these bonds will be used in extending a Road (already complete 170 miles into North Missouri) to the Iowa State line, where it is to connect with the railroads of Iowa; and to also extend it westward to the junction with the Pacific Railroad (at Leavenworth), and other roads leading up the Missouri River, so that this mortgage of $6,000,000 will cover a completed and well-stocked Road of 389 miles in length, costing at least $16,000,000, with a net annual revenue after the first year, of over $1,500,000, or a sum nearly four times beyond the amount needed to pay the interest on these Bonds. The income of the Road will, of course, increase every year.

The Railroad connects the great city of St. Louis with its two hundred thousand inhabitants, not only with the richest portions of Missouri, but with the States of Kansas and Iowa, and the great Pacific Railroads.

To the first applicants we are prepared to sell FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, at the low rate of EIGHTY CENTS, desiring to obtain a better price for the remainder. This will yield about 9 per cent. income, and add 20 per cent. to principal at maturity.

Any further inquiries will be answered at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
7 16 1m] BANKERS,
No. 114 South THIRD Street.

JAY COOKE & CO.
No. 114 South THIRD Street,
BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
U. S. 6s OF 1881.
5-20s, OLD AND NEW.
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES. 6 7 2m

JOHN SAILER. GEORGE STEVENSON.
SAILER & STEVENSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 121 S. THIRD Street,
OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK.
GOLD AND SILVER, BANK NOTES, GOVERNMENT BONDS, and COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, bought and sold.
COLLECTIONS promptly made on all accessible points
CITY WARRANTS WANTED. [7 14 stuth1m
STOCKS and LOANS bought and sold on commission.

U. S. SECURITIES.
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. PHILADELPHIA. | 3 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 21

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 §

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO
No. 805 CHESNUT STREET
5'20s.—FIVE-TWENTIES,
7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
1 7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

TO RENT.

A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED
AND VENTILATED
ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR
OF THE
"Evening Telegraph" Building,
No. 108 South THIRD Street,
TO RENT,
With or without steam power. Apply in the office, first floor.

FIFTH EDITION

DESTRUCTION OF A PHILADELPHIA VESSEL.

The "Henry J. Gaw" Explodes Her Boiler.

THE PRICE OF FIVE-TWENTIES IN LONDON YESTERDAY.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, July 31.—The boiler of the steamer *Henry J. Gaw*, of the Ericsson line, exploded at Light street wharf at 10 o'clock this morning, killing the colored steward, and injuring a colored woman, the cook. The boat is much shattered. The upper deck aft was carried away, and the boiler thrown overboard. Pieces of timber and iron were carried three hundred yards. The *State of Maryland* was alongside, loading for Petersburg, and was considerably injured. The hull of the *Gaw* is safe. The damage to her will amount to about $7000. She arrived from Philadelphia at 9 o'clock this morning, and was to sail again at 3 in the afternoon. She was nearly freighted, and had engaged many passengers.

Important Concerning Atlantic Cable.

HEART'S CONTENT, N. F., July 28.—The following has just been published on the *Great Eastern*:—

The Directors of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, wishing in some manner to express their approbation of the good conduct and admirable way in which all engaged in the work of laying the Atlantic cable have performed their duties, it has given them great pleasure to order that a gratuity of a month's wages be given to each man on his return to England. The Directors, while thanking the men for the past, feel confident that in the more difficult task yet before them, they will display increased hearty zeal in the performance of the work.

Daniel Gooch, Director of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company; Augustus Hamilton, Cyrus W. Field, Directors.

J. C. DEAN, Secretary.

The Price of Five-Twenties (Per Cable).

LONDON, July 30.—United States 5-20s are quoted to-day at 68½.

Fire in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, July 31.—An attempt was made to fire the Arcade in this city to-day. The incendiary was arrested, and proves to be a man named William A. Thayer, who keeps a billiard saloon in the building.

RHEUMATISM
NEURALGIA, GOUT, ASTHMA,
These Terrible Afflictions and Painful
Diseases Positively Conquered
at Last.
BE CONVINCED BY CANDID TRUTH.
A CURE WARRANTED, OR THE MONEY RETURNED.
Remember, Used Inwardly.

There are no diseases treated with less success by Physicians than RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, GOUT, ASTHMA—few so prevalent, none so painful. The newly afflicted fly for relief to the many quack nostrums, which only produce worse effect, while sufferers for years, repel the thought of ever being cured, and the cry, my Doctor can't cure me, and I have spent thousands, trying to get well and am no better, is everywhere heard. It is no wonder the afflicted are suspicious and doubtful, for they have just cause to be, for truthfully, upon solid facts, certified to by hundreds, there is no positive infallible genuine never-failing cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Gout, and Asthma at present known in this world other than Dr. FITLER'S Great Rheumatic Remedy, which defies your suspicions, and commands your confidence for the following reasons, viz:—

First. Because it is prepared from the original prescription of Doctor Joseph P. Fitler, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and now one of our oldest practising physicians.

Second. Because he has made these diseases his specialty, and spent a lifetime in preparing this infallible remedy.

Third. Because the medical properties of this great Remedy differ very essentially from all the remedies hitherto brought before the public.

Fourth. Because it is purely vegetable, and warranted not to contain mercury, colchicum, minerals, metals, or anything injurious to the system.

Fifth. Because when you have used a bottle or two, and are satisfied it will not cure your particular case, you, by application, get the full amount paid refunded without being compelled to continue on an indefinite period, although not a single case in thousands has ever had occasion to demand a return.

Sixth. Because Doctor Fitler has liberally reduced the price from $10 to $2 per bottle, so that all classes of society may have the opportunity of being alleviated from human suffering and disease.

Prepared at the Principal Depot, No. 29 S. FOURTH Street, below Market, where Dr. Fitler personally advises free of charge.

Consultation hours, 10 to 1. All afflicted invited to call. Highest references of wonderful cures accompany each bottle. 6 27

GAS LIGHT
FOR THE COUNTRY.



FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES
FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC.
FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.
This machine is guaranteed: does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.
The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,
No. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
Where the machines can be seen in operation.
FERRIS & CO., Box 1401 P. O.
Send for a Pamphlet. 6 19 2m